RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 129 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1926. ONE ANNA

WEST-END TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK.

Old Friend In New Clothes! **NORMAN KERRY**

The ladies' heart-breaker of the Society Drawing Rooms, now as the cowboy rancher and the recognised leader of the bronco busters and wild men, and as the famous rider of wild horses. You have admired

NORMAN KERRY See him in **UNDER WESTERN SKIES**

Universal-Jewel Drama in 7 parts. See the great, thrilling **PENDELTON ROUND-UP** Brought to you in a great-motion picture!

THRILLS—THRILLS—THRILLS! A ROARING RODEO!
IT'S A RIOT OF ACTION! DON'T MISS THIS BIG TREAT!

You'll enjoy every minute of this great two-in-one heart-throb drama. **UNDER WESTERN SKIES** starring dashing **NORMAN KERRY**

The programme includes a Charles Puffy Comedy. To-night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA NEW CHARNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK!

Reappearance, after a lengthy interval of your own particular favourite—the fiery

PRISCILLA DEAN "THE WILD CAT"

Of the screen—the Empress of Enemental Emotions in her latest and greatest production, the

"CRIMSON RUNNER"

A WOMAN'S DESPERATE QUEST FOR REVENGE! THE DYNAMIC, SOULFUL EMOTIONAL STAR

PRISCILLA DEAN In a colourful Romance of Viennese life, in the role of a mysterious **PRISCILLA DEAN**

Of forceful tempestuousness of adorable daring, of bewitching beauty, of characteristic charm and of wonderful dramatic talents, as the twentieth century

ROBIN HOOD

The programme includes a two-reel Comedy

"Roaring Lions AND Wedding Bells"

And wild animals as leading players.

TO-NIGHT: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA— DHOBI TALAO.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*AWA MARU ..	6028	1 June	12 June
GENOA MARU	6785	20 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July
SYDNEY MARU	4105	6 July	20 July
TOYOOKA MARU	7098	16 July	30 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
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BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,590,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-25 30,84,370
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25 25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia City	Jullundur	
Ambalia Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Karachi	Patiala
Calcutta	Kasur	Quetta
Delhi	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City.
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

B. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00 000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,00
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mesbana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS.
Lalubhai Samaldas, Esq., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
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Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Major R. S. Parab (Khangi Karbhari, Baroda State).
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, ... BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR

New Business 1923 — Rs. 59,04,000.
" " 1924 — Rs. 62,93,500.
" " 1925 — Rs. **67,25,500.**

LATEST SCHEME OF ASSURANCE AT LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM. IDEAL GUARANTEED OPTION POLICY (Triple Benefit).

Please send for particulars to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS, Chief Agents for U. P., 32, Latouche Road, Lucknow.

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent)

The Great Eastern Life
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
INCORPORATED IN S. S.

An Eastern Co. for the People of the East.

Automatic Non-Forfeiture. Total & Permanent Disability clause.

BIG BONUSES.

Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED:

BOMBAY BRANCH, 50/52, Church Gate Street, Fort.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—INTER-SCIENCE, qualified and experienced, as Science Teacher. Apply The CHAIRMAN, The E. E. School, AMOD.
R3265

WANTED—Men everywhere desirous earning Rs. 60 weekly. Complete working instructions for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3255

WANTED—A B.A. with Science or a B.Sc. Aply stating terms and qualifications, CHAIRMAN, Sadashivgad Education Society, Sadashivgad, Karwar.
A R3247

WANTED—Energetic and Influential MANAGERS and Agents for the local branches and agencies of a large import and export house, in each town, on liberals terms. Cash security Rs. 5,000 for branch and Rs. 2,000 for agency is essential. Apply for further particulars to Box No. 1694, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3249

WANTED for Ahmedabad Tutorial High School, the biggest School in British Gujarat, experienced and trained GRADUATES and a DRILL MASTER with 1st class certificate of the Petit Gymnastic Institute, Bombay. Apply sharp stating terms to, and see personally MANAGER.
A 3244

WANTED—STUDENTS trained for employment as Signallers in Postal, Railway and Canal Departments, Station Masters, Typists, etc., by retired Deputy Postmaster General. Terms moderate, Results Guaranteed. Apply with one anna stamp to NATIONAL TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 2, Club Road, DELHI.
A R3169

WANTED—BUSINESS REPORTERS in all Presidency Towns and Taluq Headquarters and Villages. No special qualifications necessary. Whole and spare time workers Ladies or Gentlemen can easily earn 100 to 500 rupees monthly. Encouraging attractive terms offered. Apply The EASTERN ENGINEERING & COMMERCIAL CO., LTD., 3, Burn Bastion Road, DELHI
A26699

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RELIABLE PARTY wants estate and property management, bill and rent collection. Moderate commission or contract arranged. Apply Box No. 1691, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3238

PROFESSION.

PURE MERCURY PILLS, Rs. 20 each, lasting months. Miraculously tones up the whole nerve-system. Makes man a real man. Write PRABHASHANKER R. VAIDYA, Ghatkoper.
P 3224

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

MANGO and LICHI FRUITS—BIG, rose-scented Lichies 400, Rs. 4/-; 800 Rs. 7/8. BOMBAY, KISHANBHOG, LANGRA 100 Rs. 9; 50 Rs. 5. Packing, freight extra. Price with order. Send 1 anna stamp for a catalogue of the Grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR FRUIT STORES, No. 22, Darbhanga.
E R3220

HOUSES, FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—An airy, well-ventilated BUNGALOW with Motor Garage at Chaupaty behind Wilson College. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI.
C R3251

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26668

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY—GODOWNS for Workshops, Shops, Motor Garages, Open space and Show Room at reduced rents. Apply INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Rd., (Lal Chimney)
C 26645

TO LET—Near B. B. and C. I. R.'s Matunga Road Station, AIRY UPPER FLOOR, consisting of Five Bed Rooms, Bath, Kitchen, Pantry, Sitting and Dining Rooms, Garages, etc. Apply KHARAS, c/o Shroff and Lam, Solicitors, Hornby Road, Fort.
C R3262

TO BE LET at 51, Naigaum Road, Dadar, a commodious First Floor of Allbless Bungalow, white-washed in fancy colours, and painted in oil colours, airy and open on all sides, consisting Drawing, Dining, Dressing, 3 Bed rooms and Bath room and Cook room and a large front verandah with a lovely garden in front, recently vacated by an European Family. Rent Rs. 150 per month. Please apply on the premises.
C R3264

PERSONAL.

SUMMER!—Where are thy terrors? LEMON CREAM, the wonderful brain cooler, sold by PERSIAN INDIAN RESTAURANT near Imperial Cinema, has taken the sting out of thee!
P R3253

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Corona Four (Four Bank key-board) New	225
Corona Improved Model with case ...	195
L.C. Smith Rs. 95. Brief Size	110
Woodstock fiscap. like new	100
Oliver No. 9 Brief slightly used	170
Hammond Multi. 85, Fox Standard ...	100

Rebuilt Typewriters; Remingtons No. 10 and all and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices.
Ribbons, Carbon and typewriter papers. Repairs to all Makes.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

ICE MACHINES—B. M. KATPITIA, Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies new ICE MACHINES with latest improvements.
K R3236

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—Lathes 10in. by 10 feet, 10in. by 16 feet, 9in. by 8½ feet; 5/8in. Punching and Shearing; 1½ No. Disintrigator; Stones Polishing Machine; 4in. and 3in. Suction Cameron Donkey Pumps, 10, 15, 20 B.H.P. Crossley Crude Engines, all second-hand as new overhauled. Prices moderate. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay. Inquiries solicited for any kind of new and second-hand machinery.
K

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Wodeus St. Fort Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE offers sound coaching (personal and through post) for the Corporation of Accounts. Specialised Banking, Secretarial Practice, London Chamber of Commerce and other Exams. Nearly two thousand youths successfully coached up in 21 years. Enrol now for the new term commencing from 11th June, 1926. GUARANTEE TO COACH UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Most moderate fees. For new Prospectus, call or write to the Principal, Bhesania Bldg. 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

MATHERAN RAILWAY.

ALL UP and DOWN TRAINS will run up to 11th June, at present timings. From 12th June, till further instructions, 3 Down will leave Neral 10-10, 6 Up leave Matheran 15.30. MONDAY, 14th June, 2 Up will leave Matheran 7.50; above arrangement is subject to weather permitting.

Read notices at Matheran Neral stations.

N. COVALOFF,
Manager and Engineer.
26715

WARNING.

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., Contractors for the Realignment of Bhore Ghat for the G. I. P. Railway, request the Residents and Visitors of Khandala to be careful to keep themselves away from the blasting operations that are going on and be on the look-out for warnings in connection with such operations.
26621

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "AWA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 1st June, 1926, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BYE ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR FOR E. WARD.

THE ATTENTION of Companies (other than Joint Stock Companies) and firms enrolled in the E Ward Municipal Election Roll is invited to clause (e) of Section 28 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act as amended by Act I of 1925 and they are requested to communicate the name of any member, that is, partner of the Company or firm whom they would authorise to vote on their behalf at the poll to be taken on the 8th June, 1926, for the Election of a Councillor for E Ward in place of the late Mr. Shankar Rajanna Jilkar. Such communication should reach the Assessor and Collector on or before 5 p.m. (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 7th June, 1926. The authorisation in this behalf made in connection with the last General Ward Elections will not hold good for the ensuing Bye Election.

In the absence of the receipt of such communication, any person who produces to the Polling Officer a GENERAL Power of Attorney from such firm or company will be allowed to vote for it.

(Sd.) H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 1st June, 1926.
C26716

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 5th June, 1926, that day being a Public Holiday (KING'S BIRTHDAY), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th May, 1926.
26704

TIRUMALAI, TIRUPATI, ETC, DEVASTHANAMS TIRUPATI.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sub:—Supply and erection for Generating Plant, Switchgear, Transformers, Transmission line materials (overhead and underground) lamp holders, etc.

1. Separate sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 12 noon on TUESDAY the 15th June, 1926, for the supply and erection of Generating plant, switch gear, Transformers, transmission line materials (overhead and underground), lampholders, etc., for the Tirumalai, Tirupati, etc. Devasthana Electric Department in connection with the Electric Scheme.

2. The tender should be addressed to the Vicharana Karthalavaru and should be superscribed "Tender for the supply and erection of Tools and plant for Davasthanams Electric Department." The tenderer's address should be clearly stated therein, in English.

3. The rates for the materials, etc., should be quoted F.O.R. Tirupati and they should hold good for at least one month from the date fixed for opening the tenders.

N.B.—In the case of articles to which specific reference is made to catalogue numbers tenderer will please quote for them and no other.

4. The periods of delivery and erection of the several items tendered for, should be clearly stated.

5. Each tender for each contract for which specifications are prepared separately shall be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 250 in currency notes or in cash, without which no tender will be considered. The earnest money of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them, after the results of the tenders have been notified.

6. Final acceptance of the Tenders rests with the Vicharnakarthalavaru, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for the acceptance or rejection of any tender. If the tenderer withdraws from his tender before the acceptance or rejection of his tender is intimated to him or when the tender is accepted fails to deposit the security deposit amount equal to one-fortieth of the value accepted or to execute an agreement for the due fulfilment of contract within 15 days from the date of communication of the acceptance of tender to the address notified by him in it, on 12 annas stamp paper and in the printed form specifying the conditions of contract, the earnest money will be credited to T. T. etc. Devasthanams as liquidated damages and the contract becomes liable to be cancelled and resold at the defaulters' risk.

7. The contract must not be sublet or transferred in whole or in part.

8. Copies of the specifications for several tenders may be had from the Electric Dept. T. T. etc., Devasthanams at the following rates.

CONTRACT No. 1.—For supply, erection testing and setting to work engines, alternators, Pumps, Compressors, Crane, Oil Tank and workshop Rs. 4.

CONTRACT No 2.—For the supply, erection, testing and setting to work of Switchboard, cables, Bus bars, Transformers and miscellaneous Electric Apparatus Rs. 2.

CONTRACT No. 3.—For the supply, erection, testing and setting to work overhead lines including Poles, copper conductors, street light fittings, lightning arrestors, etc. Rs. 2.

9. In case of dispute as to whether the materials supplied are according to specifications, the decision of the Sri Vicharnakarthalavaru shall be final.

(Sd.) M. T. SRINIVASAN,
for Vicharanakarthalavaru.
26691

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED

A TYPIST and ACCOUNTANT for the Cutchi Prajakeeya Parishad. Write at once stating terms, age, nationality and giving testimonials to THE SECRETARY, Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meisheri, Meisheri Mansions, Chinch Bunder Road, Bombay 3.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

THE undersigned invites offers for the purchase of cement from the stock at Colaba in lots of not less than 15 bags or ¾ ton. Further particulars can be had on application.

G. M. O'RORKE,
Deputy Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme,
Marine Lines.

Kennedy Sea Face,
Behind Marine Lines Station, Bombay.
26688

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 2764 of 1925.

JAGJIWANDAS JETHALAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, licensed Plumber, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) MUGALAL NAHARMAL GODKA, of Bombay, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dady Seth Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, and (2) BANKILAL GOPINATH TALIWALA, of Bombay, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Thakurdwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, till lately carrying on business together in partnership under the name, style and firm of Mugalal Bankilal and Co. ..... Defendants.

To,
Messrs. CULLIANJI DAMODAR & CO., Agents, The Maharaja Kishangarh Somayag Mills Co., Ltd.

Gentlemen,

TAKE NOTICE that by a Warrant of Attachment herein, dated 17th May, 1926, under O. XXI, R. 49 (2) of the Civil Procedure Code, this Hon'ble Court has on the application of the Plaintiff abovenamed made in execution of the Decree herein dated 17th November, 1925, an order charging the share of the abovenamed 2nd Defendant in your possession in respect of the agency business (wherein the 2nd Defendant is a partner) carried on by you as aforesaid and by the said Warrant you are prohibited from giving over the said property or any part thereof until further order to the 2nd Defendant abovenamed or any of his agents.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1926.

Yours truly,
J. S. KATPITIA,
for Messrs. Mansukhlal, Hiralal, Mehta and Co.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
C26712

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (Estate and effects) of HIRJI DWARKADAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower and a Landlord, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

PRANJIWANDAS NARSIDAS HIRJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Hirji Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4, outside the Fort, the grandson of the said deceased, the only surviving male member of the family, to which the deceased belonged ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

17th day of May, 1926.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C26714

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A "BUICK" MOTOR CAR

Under instructions from Messrs. Metwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Mangilal Raghunathdas, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3045 of 1925 (Mangilal Raghunathdas vs. Bhagirathdas Malal), Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th day of June 1926 at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

One "Buick" Motor Car No 8514.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CATHEDRAL STREET, BHULESHWAR

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Venilal Vishnukhandas and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Haridas Nagji Vora in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 14th day of October, 1924 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of June 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax Land situate on the East side of Cathedral Street in Bombay in the Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 263 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old No. 117, New No. 928, Old Survey No. 95 and New Survey No. 466 and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 2334, under Bhuleshwar Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by Dasawal Bania Wady, on the West by Cathedral Street, on the North by the property of Gatoolalji Maharaj and on the South by the passage leading to Satswarup Mahabraj Wady and beyond that by the property of Kalidas Jetha and which said premises are assessed under C Ward Nos. 4445 and 4446 and Street Nos. 41-43 (1) Cathedral Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MADHADEO SHANKERSETT LANE, SONAPUR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., and Messrs. Shankersett and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Owners, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of June, 1926 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the property hereunder described.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahadeo Shankersett Lane, Sonapur Street and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 166 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. B/997 and New Survey No. 4/S160 (Part) and Cadestral Survey No. 583, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3543, Street No. 21, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Junardhan Trimbak Kotkar, on or towards the West and North by the said Mahadeo Shankersett Lane, and on or towards the South by the property of Bai Navibai, widow of Shantaram Vandhurangji Wagal and which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., or to Messrs. Shankersett and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Owners, at their Offices at No. 110, Meadows Street, Fort and No. 3 Bell Lane, Fort respectively or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Tel. No. 23409.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!
AUCTION SALE OF 12 CASES EXQUISITE ITALIAN ARTIFICIAL SILK.
BUYERS, DO NOT MISS THIS!

This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, under instructions from the famous Italian firm "Setexport" Milan, Italy:—

12 cases each 20 bundles beautiful Italian Artificial Silk. Quality 111 (C), 150, 170, 200, 300 deniers.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and balance within six days. Delivery to be taken on payment of balance.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

YO, HO, HO!
AND A BOTTLE OF RUM

You remember Stevenson's universally known pirate lyric which goes:

Fifteen men on a dead man's chest,
Yo ho, ho, and a bottle of rum!

SEE
DOROTHY GISH
WITH
LEON ERROL
IN

CLOTHES MAKE THE PIRATE

A SIDE-SPLITTING COMEDY

SEE
THE SEA BATTLE OF THE AGES
BROADSIDES OF LAUGHTER
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME 6-30 and 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT
SHARDA FILM CO.
Presents
RATNA-MANJARI
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA

Story—Full of Love and Stunts.
EXTRA ORDINARY TRICK SCENES
DON'T MISS IT.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.
DURING THIS CURRENT WEEK
The world's mightiest Film Creation
"SALAMMBO"
A magnificent Screen spectacle in 10 complete Reels.
NEXT SATURDAY
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"THE GOLD RUSH"

CROWN CINEMA Sandhurst Road.
NOW SHOWING
'The LOST WORLD'
The Wonder-Picture of the Century
Also:
'NAME THE DAY"—a rollicking farce.
DAILY AT: 5, 7, 9 11 P. M.
SAT & SUN., MATINEE 3 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES!
3 As. 4 As. 6 As., 8 As., Re. 1/ & Rs. 1/8.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD
Presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
PIONEER FILM COY'S
first production
"CHATRA-BAKAVLI"
Written by Mr. MANHAR and Directed by famous Artist Mr PATANKAR.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—
At 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS
Saturday, Sunday and Holiday at 3 P.M.

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited, Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE
Kandi Bengal. India.
Tel. "Ulcer." Kandi.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda,
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
Will stage
AT THE RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY
ON
WEDNESDAY, 2nd June at 8-30 p.m.
DRAUPADI
SATURDAY, 5th June at 3 p.m.
SPECIALLY on ACCOUNT of HOLIDAY.
and
SUNDAY, 6th June, at 3 p.m.
MENAKA
RATES AS USUAL.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
5 June	CHINA ..		7,932
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3 July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sep	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISARI HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089

*Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.
These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA ..	7,888
29th July	MADURA ..	8,975
12th Aug.	MATIANA ..	8,965
2nd Sept.	A STEAMER ..	..

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
2nd June	ALIPORE ..	China & Japan.
22nd ,,	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
2nd June	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
4th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
9th ,,	KHANDALA ..	East & South Africa.

* Owing to the approaching Monsoon the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 1.

The New York market was closed yesterday. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 4 points up.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co Agents Messrs M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"The market entirely depends on crop news from day to day. Unless crop reports unfavourable do not think market likely to advance."

Our opinion:—Owing to Whitsuntide Holidays the Home markets were closed for a couple of days. Crop prospects are reported to be still unfavourable and continuance of heavy rains in Texas will certainly delay the progress of the plant unless dry and hot weather soon set in. The course of prices will probably be influenced more by weather than anything else for some time to come.

As regards the local market, the July/August Broach Contract yesterday maintained a firm tone chiefly on account of heavy buying on the part of speculators. Whilst not holding any strong view either one way or the other, we are inclined to be moderately "bullish," and should present weather conditions in America continue, the tendency should be for prices to improve further.

Trading in new crop April/May Broach will very likely be permitted from tomorrow and it remains to be seen at what rate this contract will open.

Although Liverpool market was reported higher the Marwari Bazar opened this morning about a rupee lower than yesterday's closing rate with Broach July/August at Rs. 348. On selling by Commission Houses and Bazar operators prices gave way to Rs. 346 1/2, but the market again recovered to Rs. 348 on Shroffs buying and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 348 and going upto Rs. 348 3/4 closed at Rs. 347 1/2. Japanese Houses were sellers whilst Shroffs were moderate buyers.

Oomra July opened at Rs. 327 and declined to Rs. 325 1/2 on scattered selling. On Shroffs buying the market improved to Rs. 327 1/4 and closed at the same rate. Bengal July was quoted Rs. 264 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand was fairly good.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 1.

Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	346
Fully Good Bengal July	263
Fine Oomra July	327
F. G. Southerns May/June	315

SPOT QUOTATINS.

Bombay, June 1.

M G Bengal Superfine 283, Fine 268, F. Good 258, Good 250

M G Surat, Superfine 415, Fine 410; F. Good 400; Good 390

M G Oomra No. 3, Superfine 335, Fine 325 F Good 310.

M G Central Provinces No. 1, Superfine 370, Fine 360, F. Good 345.

M G Central Provinces No. 2, Superfine 358; Fine 348, F. Good 338.

M G Broach No. 2, Superfine 358, Fine 350, F. Good 342, Good 334.

M G Southerns, F. Good 325, Good 315, F. G Fair 305.

M G Punjab/American, Superfine 366, Fine 358, F. Good 350, Good 342

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 1.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 31st May 1926.

Cotton	4,050 Bales.
Wheat	28,748 Cwts.
Linseed	12,696 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	489 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	Nil.
Poppyseed	356 Cwts.
Groundnuts	1,314 Cwts.
Castorseed	8,634 Cwts.
Rice	1,673 Cwts.
Myrabollams	2,009 Cwts.
Cottonseed	3,391 Cwts.
Cottonseed	3,391 Cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	2,796 Cwts.
Juwar	7,255 Cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	102 Cwts.
Rajri	1107 Cwts.
Coal	783 Tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 1.

Ready Prices are unchanged-around yesterday's closing price-levels. Java Forward Prices record a drop of about a Pence in yesterday's closing Price-levels. B. R. B. Beet Forward Prices remaining unaltered.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 17 per cwt

...*Shipment June Sh.* ELYY *per cwt. F.B.H.*

Shipment July-Sept Sh. 14/11 per cwt. F B H

Shipment Oct.-Dec Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 16/14 per cwt.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt F.B.H.

German Beet Sugar:—

Shipment May Sh 16/11 per cwt. F.B.H.

Belgian Beet Sugar:—

Shipment May Sh. 16 per cwt. F.B.H.

British Granulated Sugar:—

S S. Moriya Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay June 1st

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September		
	2 Days	This year	Last year
Khandesh		2,88,458	2,89,578
Central India ..	575	3,63 162	3,23,371
Berar and Nagar ..	77	2,10,890	1,95,804
Hyderabad-Gaorani		73,041	95,394
Berar	569	4,68 973	5,60,674
Central Provinces ..	90	2,41,631	2,54,520
Total Oomras ..	1.311	16,43,155	17,19,311
Dholera	294	2,48.698	2,44,460
N.W. Provinces ..	85	1.28 041	1,31,248
Rajputana	85	99.643	69,365
Sind-Punjab ..	193	2.85,614	3.59,006
Broach		3,10,948	4.74,825
Coompta & Dharwar	1.295	94,047	1.17,266
Westerns-Northerns	785	65,448	66,516
Coconada		1,991	1,253
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		30,007	26 2v6
Persian	19	3,846	4.123
American		16,905	9,649
Egyptian and African	3	57,198	44,130
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,147	3,487
Total ..	4,050	29,93,486	32,67,97,

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 27th May		
	2 Days	This year	Last year
Europe	2.802	4,71,900	5,60,079
Japan & China ..	6.500	15 20,435	15,40,025
Coast Ports ..		21,660	17,692
Up country by Rail		78,639	12,777
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		35,774	59,584
Total ..		13.302 21,28,438	21,99,157

COTTON.

Liverpool, May 31.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	600
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	300
Total Day's Imports	Nil.
Mid. Americans Spot	16.35d.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis	16.90d.

New York at 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)
July closed.
October closed.
January closed.
New York Noon Call.
July closed.
October closed.
January closed.
New Orleans 9 a.m.

July	17.78
October	17.19

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 31.

Future Delivery Prices:—

May	9.86 —.03
June	9.70 —.02
July	9.61 —.03
September	9.38 —.03
October	9.29 —.03
December	9.21 —.03
January	9.19 —.02
February	9.19 —.01
March	9.19 —.02

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, May 31.

Scinde "Good"	6.80
Scinde "Fully Good"	7.10
Scinde "Fine"	7.40
Bengal "Good"	6.90
Bengal "Fully Good"	7.20
Bengal "Fine"	7.50
Oomra "Good"	7 60
Oomra "Fully Good"	7.90
Oomra "Fine"	8.20
Broach "Good"	8.20
Broach "Fully Good"	8.60
Broach "Fine"	9.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 31.

May	Not quoted.
June	15.60 —.16
July	15.40 —.16
August	15.40 —.16
September	15.30 —.16
October	15.25 —.16
November	15.05 —.16
December	15.00 —.13
January	14.90 —.13
February	14.85 —.15
March	14.80 —.15
April	14.80 —.14
May	14 75 —.15
June	14.75

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 31.

Cotton Delivery	Mid Uplands	G.O.C.
Liverpool:—		
May	Not quoted	
June	9.76 plus .04	
July	9.68 plus .04	
August	9.53 plus .03	
September	9.42 plus .02	
October	9.53 plus .01	
November	9.25 plus .01	
December	9.25 plus .01	
January	9.23 plus .02	
February	9.22 plus .02	
March	9.23 plus .02	
April	9.21 plus .02	
May	9.22 plus .02	
June	9.20	

EGYPTIAN.

May	16.00 —.20
July	15.50 —.06
November	15.15 —.06

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 31.

Futures at New York.
July closed.
October closed.
December closed.
January closed.

Liverpool, May 31.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool.		
July	9.68	+.04
October	9.33	+.01
December	9.25	+.01
January	9.23	+.02

New York, May 31.

Futures at New York.—Closed.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13.00 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans.—

July	17.75 unchgd.
October	17.19 plus .03

WHEAT.

London, May 31.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs. May/June sellers 54/3
Rozario Santa Fe 58 1/2 lbs. May/June sellers 53/3
Tone:—Weak.
Australian May/June sellers 58/3
Choice White Karachi May/June sellers 56/6.
Soft Red Karachi May/June value 56/3
Tone:—Weak.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi May paid 58

SEEDS.

London, May 31.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata).—
May/June offered £14 5/8
Jun/July shipping and shipped Hull. paid £14 5/8
Cottoseed Bombay May/June. Hull sellers £8
Tone:—Firm.
Castorseed Bombay May/June sellers £17 1/8
Tone:—Quiet.
Linseed, Bombay May/June nominal £17 3/8
Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold, per ton May/June sellers 21
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton May/June Hamburg sellers £21 3/8
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton May/June nominal £20 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed.—Poor demand.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore May/June sellers £21

LINSEED.

London, May 31.

Linsed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags.—
May/June buyers 16 3/8.
June/July buyers 16 3/8
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.—
June/Aug. buyers 29/9
Sept/Dec. buyers 30/4 1/2

RUBBER.

London, May 31.

Para Up River Fine, Spot July/Aug. value 19 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot.—
Buyers 20 1/2
Sellers 20 3/4.
Tone:—Very quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 31.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta.
15/4.1/2 July/September Sellers.
15/6 October/December Sellers.
15/7-1/2 January/March Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay.
15/7 July/September Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi.
15/7-3/4 July/September Sellers.

METALS.

London, May 31.

English best Selected Copper £60
Standard Copper G. M. B. £56 5/16
Copper Braziers £73 1/2
Yellow Metal 68 3/4
Hard Spelter 30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £15 5/8
Tin Block £266

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £87 3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93 1/4
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £100 1/2
Conversion Loan £76 3/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £103 —.½
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104 1/4+.1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 56 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 57
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 72 1/4 —.1 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 61 —.1 1/2

SHARES.

London, May 31.

Hongkong Bank £129
Chartered Bank £20 3/4
National Bank £46 3/4
P. & O. Bank £9 1/2
Eastern Bank £6.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, May 31.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, June 1.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 0 0
Brass, English	1	57 4 0
Brass, English	1¼	57 0 0
Brass, English	1½	57 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	57 0 0
Brass, English	2	57 0 0
Brass German	3/4	56 8 0
Brass, German	2	55 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 1.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	
Copper German	3/4	58 0 0
Copper German	1	60 0 0
Copper German	1¼	60 0 0
Panchteka joint		28 4 0
Copper English Bars		52 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 0 0
Lead, country		23 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	55 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54 0 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		59 4 0

BOMBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, June 1.

Shapurji	No. 6½	0 7 0
Finix	No. 6½	0 7 3
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 8 6
David	No. 10½	0 8 9
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 8 0
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 8 6
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 8 9
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 9 0
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 9 6
Kilachand	No 20½	0 10 9
Japan	No. 20	0 12 0
Japan	No. 32	1 1 3
Japan	No. 40	1 3 0
Japan	No. 42½	1 4 9

GOLD

Bombay, June 1.

Ready:—21/7/6.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 21/7/6. At 6 p.m. 21/7/6.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 21/8/0. At 6 p.m. 21/8/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 0/2/0
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 1.

Ready:—68/4/0.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 68/3. At 6 p.m. 68/3.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 68/5. At 6 p.m. 68/5.
Vaida Asad:—Opening 68/1. At 6 p.m. 68/1.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 0/13/.
Tone:—Market steady.

London, May 31.

Bar Silver (Spot) 30.1/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30-1/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China Banks sold. Bazaars bought. Market quiet.
Interest day to day loans 4-1/2.
Interest 7 days' market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 1.

JUTE:—Albion 430; Alliance 440; Anglo-India 360; Auckland 208; Barnagore 145; Bally 144; Birla 8; Belvedere 400; Budge-Budge 405; Caledonian 485; Chapdani 135; Clive 30/10; Craig 4; Cheviot 225; Dalhousie 332; Delta 445; Empire 48; Fort Gloster 710; Fort William 243; Gondalpara 745; Gouripore 605; Hukumchand 9; Hooghly 70/12; Howrah 34,4; Kamarhatty 530; Kankinarrah 430; Kelvin 730; Kinnison 290; Lansdowne 232, Lawrence 530; Lothian 240; Naihati 360, National 27; New Central 510; Northbrook 44/4; Nudea 40/8; Orient 181/8; Presidency 6/10; Reliance 56/8; Standard 340; Union 495; Waverly 6/8; Hessian 14/12; Jute 77/8.

COTTON:—Agra United —/10; Bowaria 235; Dunbar 147.

COAL:—Burrakur 20/8; Raneegunge 27/8.

MISCELLANEOUS:—B. B. Petroleum 4/8; B I. Corporation 4/12; B. I. Corporation D. 2/12; Burma Corp. 10/12; Madon Theatres 3/6; Imperial Bank 1670; Imperial Conty. 440.

REMARKS:—Jute shares firm, owing to the improvement in Hessian. Cottons and coals remained unchanged

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 1.

Bengal Superfine M G	275/80 .....
Bengal Fine M G	260/65 .....
Bengal F G M G	250/55 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	260 .....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	245/50 .....
Punjab-Americans FG MG	355/60 .....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	340/45 .....
Nagpur Fine M G	337/45 .....
Yeotmal Fine M G	330/35 .....
Pulgaon Fine M G	335/40 .....
Arvi Fine M G	335/40 .....
Amraoti Fine M G	305/15 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	305/15 .....
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/90 .....
Khandesh Fine M G	280/90 .....
Khandesh F G M G	....
Broach Fine M G	340/45 .....
Broach F G M G	325/35 .....
Muthia Fine M G	270/80 .....
Muthia F G M G	260/70 .....
Dharwar	....
Coompta M G	350/55 .....
Westerns M G	315/25 .....
Westerns H G	....
Miraj M G	360/65 .....
Cambodia F G M G	385 .....
Navsari F G M G	....
Surat F G M G	390/400 .....
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	325/30 .....
Dholkera F G M G	320/30 .....
Kalagin F G M G	....

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

ECONOMIC SIMPLICITY.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Practically all the evils of the modern life are due to the complexities which have been introduced into it under the garb of the present day industrialism which has displaced the pristine simplicity of life of ancient times. It is not that there were not wars and bitternesses even in times gone by, but the industrialism has introduced a farce for mere comfort and material happiness which according to modern standards require a complicity rather than a simplicity of life. Life in the past was not parcelled and in different compartments as it is now. There was no such fiction as "an economic man" pure and simple as distinguished from a 'social or a religious' man. This economic man is allowed a latitude and licence which would have been inconceivable in any form of society in the past. He is allowed to be intensely selfish, to starve helpless women and children on low wages if he is an employer and to indulge in sabotage if he is an employee. Instances of such liberties may be multiplied to any extent. Not so was the case with ancient society which identified the different phases of a man's life and did allow him licence for instance under one head which would be denied to him under another head. There was no difference observed between economic and religious duties and very little was heard of the so-called economic rights and privileges under which traders can cheat their customers big joint stock concerns swindle their shareholders and huge industrial undertakings consider it a part of day's work to amass wealth at the expense of the public or some other parties. Christ said "Seek ye first the kingdom and all these things shall be added unto you." A writer commenting on this in a recent number of the "Hibbert Journal" observes: "God, in the thought of Jesus, is represented as knowing that man's bodily needs must be satisfied, but it is not by "taking thought" that man reach the "more abundant" life which he foolishly identifies with the purely material prosperity on which the popular idea of happiness is based." The grand economic truth innunciated in the above aphorism of Christ has been lost upon the present generations which have imbibed the doctrines of economists like Adam Smith onwards. Mr. Rynd who has contributed the article above referred to to the "Hibbert Journal" rightly says that it is not to be supposed that a doctrine so plainly at variance with the current philosophy of life will be universally accepted or that the faith it presupposes will be commonly forthcoming. Men have rejected the doctrine with scorn. "In the "fine frenzy" of acquisition the needs of the soul have been relegated to the dim region of emotion and sentiment, from which they can be safely trusted not to obtrude themselves into those areas of human activity where their presence will be found an inconvenience. In other words, we have deliberately reversed the order established in the moral economy of Jesus." A well known critic of the Versailles Peace Conference observed that the fundamental defect of that Conference, which wrote its letters in sand, so early have they been wiped off, was that it ignored God altogether. The same defect has initiated all our modern economy which has been divorced both from religion and ethics and has been materialised and brutalised in the process. The world needs to turn its eyes away now from acquisition and towards work and service on which basis a truly Indian system of economy can be based. Otherwise the mad race for power, wealth, instruments of destruction, exploitation of submerged classes or races is never going to stop until it is too late to save anything from the flood of destruction and annihilation which will come on as the result of all this.

BAN ON SPINNING.

I do not know if the Inspectress of Schools in Madras who has placed a ban on the teaching of spinning in schools to girls is an English or Indian lady. If she is a non-Indian there is some excuse for her action though an English lady also should know that hand-spinning is an art which was once practised by ladies of the highest families as well as by the poorest classes. If the Inspectress was, however, an Indian lady there is no possible excuse for her. Any man or woman who has even to a small extent meditated on the present condition of this country cannot but have been struck by the grim poverty which is evidenced everywhere. The much belauded British rule which some of our Moderate friends have not refrained from calling a dispensation of Providence has not succeeded even after a century and a half in solving this problem of poverty. It is but natural that it cannot succeed for its methods of administration are methods of exploitation and it is hopeless to expect any real rise in the prosperity of the people as long as the country is in a condition of tutelage to Great Britain.

Those who have seriously thought over the problem of poverty cannot but come to one conclusion viz., that it is the Spinning Wheel and the hand-loom which are the panacea for the economic evils of this country. Notwithstanding this an Inspectress of girls' schools, actually tabooes hand-spinning! The greater tragedy, however is that some of our so-called intellectuals like the editor of the "Indian Daily Mail" instead of condemning this step taken by the Inspectress applaud her. Thus the "Daily Mail" writes: "The Madras Inspectress of Schools who has put her foot down on the proposal of a Taluq Board to impose the boredom of spinning upon school girls, has, therefore, judged rightly, and we hope her action will be upheld by higher authority which nowadays is rather prone to play to the gallery in educational matters." These words of the learned editor remind one of the pathetic story of the Royal Prince, who when he saw crowds of poor people leaving his dominions asked his courtiers: "Why do they leave this place? Why do they not stay at home and eat sweetmeats?" The Editor who applauds so lustily the Inspectress for her putting her foot down on hand-spinning little known perhaps (if he had known it he would not have written it) that in several places it is the spinning wheel only which stands between the poverty of a woman's family and her honour. In several mofussil towns in Gujerat middle-class women try to supplement the family income by taking in outside embroidery work or cleansing pulse. Their daily income through this source cannot be more than two annas or say three. Many of these have now taken to spinning which gives them about an anna and a half daily for they know, alas! too well, the dangers which beset the other avocations. To these women of lower middle class families even an anna and a half daily counts. To women placed in better circumstances this amount may be of no significance but the Charkha will give them their stocks of clothing if they regularly spin even for two hours per day. Hand spinning is the only vocation of women of the agricultural classes, when there is no agricultural work to do and to them too the amount of an anna and a half is a God-send. Our misfortune is that while all this is recognized and appreciated by foreigners our own people remain indifferent to it. I had with me recently while travelling as my fellow-passenger a British Engineer and a Britisher Military officer who had taken to commercial life. Our conversation in the early stages of the journey was confined to weather, but next morning began asking me about Khaddar and expressing their belief and conviction that Khaddar was the last thing possible for village reconstruction and rejuvenation. What is more necessary then than that hand-spinning should be one of the essential subjects in the curriculum for our future mothers? Introduction of this subject is not playing to the gallery but a basic principle of our national existence and vitality.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

WANTED RE-EXAMINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Co-operative movement which has already well-established itself in almost all provinces of British India is becoming popular even in the nook and corner of the country. "To promote better business, better farming and better living," conferences are held year after year and immense literature published to acquaint the public with the progressive ideas that might go to build up the solidarity of life. The Registrars are publishing their annual reports showing the increase of societies and members, capital involved, reserve built up and so on. But a student, like my humble self, is puzzled to observe the strange silence maintained by eminent economists and leaders who are devoting their life energy to diagnose the present condition of starvation and human struggle but who are keeping themselves aloof from the Co-operative Societies, the express object of which is to develop the habit of thrift among its members and the constitution of them is pure republican.

To encourage the Co-operative Credit Societies both from Rural and Urban areas, specially legislation was undertaken by Lord Curzon's Government in 1904. The further development of the movement outran the anticipations of the framers of Act X of 1904 and the Government of India after re-examining the whole situation passed a new Act II of 1912 to suit the then requirements. Then an important Committee was appointed in 1914 under Sir Maclagan as its Chairman "to examine whether the movement especially in its higher stages is progressing on sound lines and to suggest any measures of improvement which seem to be required." The report of this Committee has been before the public all these years and a few of its recommendations are translated into action in different provinces. But fresh difficulties are arising as the movement goes on progressing and to suit the conditions of different provinces, Provincial Acts in place of an All-India one were passed last year.

It is generally admitted on all hands that the Co-operative movement is a boon to India, but grave doubts are entertained by some Indians as to its applicability. "The Wealth of India", written by Professors Wadia and Joshi, says, "at the lowest estimate, it would require 300 years to raise credit sufficient to wipe out the 500 crores of agrarian debt." Sir Dinshaw Wacha asks more pessimistically—"Is it possible even after 25 years working of the Co-operative Societies that they could ever manage to wipe off this immense load of debt?" A critic asks whether the indebtedness of agriculturists has been decreased in the working of Co-operative Societies, all these 25 years, which is after all not a short period.

Time has certainly come for the appointment of a non-official committee by Government to investigate into these matters just to clear the co-operative horizon from the dusty clouds which threaten the smooth working of the movement. Since 1919, new reforms are under operation, and co-operation being a transferred subject, ministers holding the portfolio should immediately move in the matter for the appointment of a non-official committee. People are tired of committees being appointed official or non-official as the net result of all the previous committees is much disappointing. Therefore, care should be taken while selecting the personnel of the committee the chief feature of which must be a non-official Indian Chairman. The movement is a people's movement and it is for the public to speak its mind. The Government should only give a helping hand. Fortunately every province is proud of having one or the other to fill up the post of a Chairman.—Yours, etc.

G. B. HUKERI.

Bombay, May 27.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN GERMANY

On September 30, 1909, there were in Germany 5,222 Joint Stock Companies with 14.7 milliard marks capital.

On 31st December, 1924: 17.074 Joint Stock Companies with about 16.5 milliard marks capital.

In 1912 there were 20 companies with 14.8 milliard marks bankrupt in Germany.

In 1925 there were 528 companies and 400 under Receiver's control.

In 1926, January, there were 57 companies with 20.9 milliard marks capital bankrupt.

In 1926, February, there were 47 companies with 13.2 milliard marks capital bankrupt.

In 1926, January, there were 66 companies with 33.67 milliard marks capital under Receiver's control.

In 1926, February, there were 34 companies with 11.92 milliard marks capital under Receiver's control.

In 1912, 0.15 of all bankrupt comanpies were joint stock.

In 1925, 4.4 of all bankrupt companies were joint stock.

January, February 1926 3.0 of all bankrupt companies were joint stock.

The average capital of bankrupt Joint Stock Companies:—

In 1912 was M. 740,000: in 1926, January-February, only M. 390,000

5.9 of war and post-war companies, 86.7 of inflation period companies, 7.4 of pre-war companies, all were failures.

45.1 of the failures had capital of 100-500 thousand marks.

10.3 of the failures had capital of over 1 million marks.

4.1 of the failures had capital under 10,000 marks.

"INDUSTRIES OF THE PRESIDENCY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We solicit your kind attention to the article which appears in your esteemed journal of the 25th ultimo, on page 9, under the caption "Hand-loom Weaving", contributed by "Sagittarius", wherein under the sub-heading "General Review" he states among other things: "The fly shuttle loom has added some imported accessories to the daily requirements of the weaver. Along with the shuttle, the pirns and the pickers are also important. Locally they cannot be manufactured."

We may state for your and for "Sagittarius'" information that we can manufacture pickers and that we are manufacturing them for more than seven years successfully and to the satisfaction of our regular customers (Mill Agents and Managers, etc.), which you will find on perusal of the extracts from certificates printed in our circular

We may state also that these pickers are purely Swadeshi, having been made from Indian materials, by Indian labour and Indian capital.

Thanking you in anticipation and hoping you will do the needful.—Yours, etc.,

MAHOMED G. MANSURI.

Khodi Amli,

Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT ON COAL

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on Tuesday a letter from the Commissioner of Police and President, Haj Committee, Bombay, requesting that the Port Trust Rest Shed on Frere Road be placed at the disposal of the Protector of Pilgrims for about a week to provide additional accommodation for the unusually large number of pilgrims arriving in Bombay and awaiting embarkation, was considered. The Land Manager reported that after discussion with the Chairman, the shed was placed at the disposal of the Protector of Pilgrims, free of charge. The Land Manager's action was confirmed.

BALLARD PIER HOTEL.

A note from the Secretary was considered in which he said:—

The Ballard Pier Hotel, which was erected in 1920-21 to provide temporary accommodation for ocean-going passengers, consists of two blocks containing 24 double rooms in each. Although originally built to last for 3 years only the structures are still serviceable, and during last year brought in an average monthly revenue of Rs. 1,150. The Docks Manager, however, reports that half the present accommodation would now be adequate for requirements, and if the East block is demolished, it will save an approximate expenditure of Rs. 3,000 on renewals and maintenance. The Purveyor under agreement (Mr. Lewis) is agreeable to this being done, provided certain necessary alterations and renovations are carried out to the block remaining. The Chief Engineer had submitted estimates totalling Rs. 16,860-11-0. It was resolved to sanction the alterations.

RAILWAY GOODS TARIFF.

The Railway Manager's proposal to amend the Port Trust Railway Goods Tariff by the addition of the following paragraph with retrospective effect from 1st May 1926 was approved of:—

51 (1).—"In the case of manganese ore consigned to the Docks, wagons containing more than 23 tons will be rejected and returned to exporters' sidings for reduction of their load. Subject to this proviso charges for excess weight if any will be made on the completion of each shipment. Twenty tons will be allowed for each wagon used and any balance will be treated as excess. An excess of under 10 tons in any shipment will be neglected. An excess of 10 tons but not exceeding 20 tons will be charged as for 1 extra wagon. An excess exceeding 20 tons but not exceeding 40 tons will be charged as for 2 extra wagons and so on."

FREIGHT ON COAL.

The Railway Manager's proposal that in view of the reduction of freight on coal by other railway companies in India the through freight on coal delivered at the general station of the Port Trust Railway should be abolished entirely and through freight on coal delivered in private sidings or wharf sidings should be reduced from Rs. 5 per wagon to Rs. 3 per wagon which is the amount charged on manganese ore, was approved of.

Pandit and Mrs. Motilal Nehru arrived at Mussoorie on June 1 and are staying at Airfield Lodge. Pandit Nehru has come here for the benefit of his health and will stay for two months.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen opened a Collectors' Conference on May 31, at Ootacamund. It was not open to the Press.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 1st.

Marie Morsh, Neilson, Trinidad.
Genoa, Banzamin, Genoa.
Marienfels, Volkman, Hamburg.
Awa Maru, Harada, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

June 2.

Kidderkerk, Kimmirer, Hamburg.
C/Bristel, Penberthy, Karachi.
Alipore, Harrison, Kobe.
Nippon, Guglielmo, Dunkirk.

LOADING.

June 1st.

Steamer Genoa for Genoa.
Steamer Pandit for Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, June 1.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 China, 4173, London, 5/6, M M and Co.
3 Clan Ranald, 3446, NF, 4/6, J Finlay and Co.
4 Hatimura, 4169, Karachi, 5/6, W M and Co.
6 Lauterfels, 3849, Karachi, 3/6, L Edwards Ltd.
7 C Bristol, 4345, Karachi, 2/6, K Nixon and Co.
8 Ridderkerk 3174, Rotterdam, 2/6, E D Sassoon and Co.
10 Khapdalla, 3,289, Durban 9/6, M M and Co.
11 C/Milan, 2558, Dunkirk, 6/6, K Nixon and Co.
12 Dred George Lloyd, 440, NF, NF, Mazagon Dock Co.
13 Nippon, 4102, Dunkirk, 2/6, Graham's Trading Co.
14 Cracovia, 4,566, Trieste, 1/6, L T and M Italiane.
16 War Krishna, 3521, Abadan, N.F., Grahams Tdg. Co.
17 Razmak, 4937, Aden 12/6 M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Scindia, 3281, Glasgow 8/6, Graham's Tdg. Co.
3 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 2/6, M M and Co.
5 Skuld 645, Colombo, 2/6, F F Campbell and Co.
6 Bassano, 2,790, Rangoon, 7/6 J Finlay and Co.
7 Borneo Maru, 4264, Karachi 7/6, O S Kaisha.
14 Indira, 298, Malabar Coast Ports 2/6 Bombay Steamships.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gairsoppa, 3,227, NF, NF, M M and Co.
C/R Jalavihar, 3,381, NF, NF, Scindia S N Co
B Alipore, 3,241, Japan, 2/6, M/M & Co.
K Hatipara, 4893, NF, NF, M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

June 1.

S. S. Nippon for Antwerp:—165 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 4 bales hemp T Dawoodbhoy, 150 cwts Crushed Bones, S Bannister and Co Ltd.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 110 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

For Havre:—25 bales cow tail hair, M Mohammad Ali and Co.

S. S. Genoa for Genoa:—8,500 cwts Linseed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd, 10,000 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 4,000 cwts Linseed, Volkart Bros, 8,000 cwts Linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Smyrna:—25 bales cotton grey yarn, The Central India S W S and M Co Ltd.

S. S. Scindia for Marseilles:—5 casks Beef Casings, A Mahler and Co, 21 cases Beef Casings, A Mahler and Co, 55 bales cotton, K Visram and Co, 110 bales cotton, Chachaty and Thackersey Ltd, 205 cwts Turmeric, Karmally and Co, 3 bales wool, Shamjimal,

For Liverpol:—55 bales cotton, B Karsondas and Co, 15 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 33 bales wool, M Laduck, 35 bales wool, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 47 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co, 3 bales silk waste, B Karsondas and Co, 25 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi, 2,001 cwts Myrabolums, J Moolchand and Co, 10 bales cotton Grey yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd, 501 cwts Myrabolums, P Mathradas and Co, 20 bales wool, W Latham and Co Ltd, 26 bales wool, C Ghaneshamdas and Co, 7 bales wool, M Laduck, 60 bales wool, M Motilal 122 bales wool, D Koondanmal.

For Marseilles:—55 bales cotton, B Karsondas and Co, 35 cwts Beef Runners, M F M Saifuddin and Co, 6 cwts Salted Ox Middles, M F M Saifuddin and Co.

For Barcelona:—30 cases dry Casings, Union Casings Supplying Co.

For Glasgow:—19 cwts staves of Empty Hhds Spencer and Co Ltd, 2 cwts Heads and Hoops of Empty Hhds, Spencer and Co Ltd, 15 bales Grey Cotton Yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

For Smyrna:—55 bales Grey cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

For Piraeus:—108 bales Grey cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

For Salonika:—20 bales Grey cotton Yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

S. S. China for London:—25 bales Goat skin, M Laduck, 160 cwts Deer horns, J Rahimtoola, 7 cwts Fish maws, E Moledina, 7 cwts Fish maws, R Dhanjee and Co, 10 bales cow hides, H B Ramjee and Co, 28 bales cow hides, A Abdoola and Co, 22 bales Goat and Sheep skin, A Abdoola and Co, 6 bales Goat skin, M Nissim, 9 cases cotton Prints, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 2 cases Sheep casings, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 130 cwts cotton and woollen cuttings, M Somjee, 30 bales mattress Hair, M Somjee, 8 bdles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff, 1 bale Indian Numdas, C Gionchand, 202 cwts Kurdiseed, W Latham and Co Ltd, 10 cwts Cardamums, R S Tata and Co, 9 cwts Fish maws, A Hajee.

S. S. City of Milan for Hull:—8,000 cwts Castorseed, Ralli Bros, 2,600 cwts Cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Borneo Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, L K Vusonjee and Co, 100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton, L K Vusonjee and Co, 900 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons, 1,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY EXTENSION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have learnt that B.B. and C.I. Railway authorities are inviting proposals for extension of the Railway lines from their subordinate engineering authorities. I understand that the Assistant Engineer at Sirsa has strongly recommended the extension of line from Bhattu to Rattia via Fatehabad the Tehsil Headquarters in the Hissar District. The proposal, if accepted, would involve an extension of only 28 miles. The Deputy Commissioner Hissar has also strongly recommended the proposal.

I beg leave to your kind notice that this project is bound to prove very remunerative. It is calculated that over two lac maunds of grain is annually exported from or imported into this tract by road, and over one thousand persons daily travel from or to these places. The extension will also be very helpful to the administration as it will connect outgoing places with the District Headquarters. Part of this tract is visited by famines frequently and Government spends several lacs in the form of Taccavi etc. The B.B. and C.I. Railway will not have to spend much as no bridge or culverts will have to be constructed.

In the end I trust that the extension will be taken in hand immediately.—Yours etc.,

Hissar, May 23.

JYOTI PRASAD.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, June 1.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay:—

	Rs. As. Ps.
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 8440 In.—	
Standard Per lb.	1 2 0
Century ,,	1 1 6
Hindustan ,,	1 1 9
Fazal (Mahal) ,,	1 2 3
Phoenix ,,	1 1 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ,,	1 1 6
Manekji (Patangia) ,,	1 1 6
Kaliamardan ,,	1 1 6
Daud Sahib ,,	1 0 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—	
Rachael Mill Per lb.	1 3 0
Hindustan ,,	1 2 0
David Mill ,,	1 2 6
Apollo ,,	1 2 3
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—	
Swan Finlay ,,	1 2 0
Gold Mohor ,,	1 0 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.—	
Textile (Hand) Per lb.	1 0 9
Spring (Merchant) ,,	1 0 9
Century (Bugle) ,,	1 0 6
Apollo (Pyala) ,,	1 0 3
Tata Mill (Darji) ,,	1 1 0
Sakunthala ,,	1 0 6
Sundari Brand ,,	1 0 9
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) ,,	1 3 0
Jacob E D ,,	1 1 6
Century ,,	1 2 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) ,,	1 2 6
Century ,,	1 1 6
Jacob E. D. ,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata ,,	3 3 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—	
Bombay Cotton Per Piece	4 6 0
Jamshed ,,	4 6 0
Century ,,	4 12 0
Pearl Pabaney £5 ,,	4 12 6
Hindustan No. 902 ,,	5 0 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—	
Kasturchand ,,	5 14 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur ,,	11 8 0
GABRUN NO 5124:—	
Pearl Pebaney ,,	9 12 0
Hindustan ,,	9 0 0
E. D. Rachael ,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—	
Century Per lb.	1 0 3
Textile ,,	1 0
Spring (Merchant) ,,	1 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor Per piece	2 10
777 Crescent ,,	2 9
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—	
Kanta Per lb.	1 5 6
Great ,,	1 5 0
Phoenix ,,	1 5 6
Standard	

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, June 1.

The Bay monsoon continues active in lower Burma and has extended into Upper Burma. Western disturbance has caused numerous thunder and dust-storms in Rajputana, United Provinces, Punjab, rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, east Rajputana and local in upper Burma while a few falls occurred in Bengal.

The chief amounts are: Port Blair Mercur, two inches, Tavoy, Bassein Kyaupyon Akyab and Lachio one and a half, Jalpaiguri one, Ajmere a quarter. Temperature is above normal in northeast India and the interior of Peninsula.

Forecast:—Decrease in Rajputana and extension in Bengal.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 1st June 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the southeast and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the submontane districts. Minimum temperature was below normal in most parts. The highest temperature recorded in the province was 111 degs. at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the eastern districts. Minimum temperature was slightly below normal in in the west. A maximum temperature of 111 degs. was recorded at both Mainpuri and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 0.30" of rain; Jaipur and Kotah each reports a light fall. Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad and in excess at Karachi and Jaipur. Minimum temperature was appreciably below normal in north and east Rajputana. The thermometer rose to 115 degs. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Gujarat and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and parts of Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Bhavnagar Para and the minimum lower at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear over the southwestern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature was slightly above normal in the south. Chanda recorded a maximum temperature of 114 degs.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the south. Temperature was above normal at Karwar. At Bombay the maximum temperature was 93.3deg (2degs above normal) and the minimum 82.deg.0. (1 deg above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded over the extreme south of the Bombay Deccan and clear over the rest of the division. The air is exceedingly dry. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the area and the minimum at Aurangabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—A feeble western disturbance is passing through Rajputana and has caused numerous dust and thunderstorms in southeast Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces

Forecast.—Local dust and thunderstorms in the central parts of the country.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,800 miles away was recorded on the Colab aSeismographs at 19th. 15m. (I.S.T.) yesterday.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 31st May 1926 issued from Simla.

The Bay monsoon has weakened in north east India but is activein Lower Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Assam; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Port Blair, Tavoy, Moulmein, Kyaukpyu, Akyab one inch; Bassein two; Silchar three-quarters; Mymensingh two.

The feeble western disturbance is now over the Punjab and is likely to cause dustorms in northwest India.

DON'T BE PUZZLED
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive cheap, and best. Free samples to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue, Back, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL
15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P.O. Bagh Bazar CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m,

FRIDAY, June, 4.

Intermediate Exmn. in Arts Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, June, 5

Banks closed: King's Birthday.

The s.s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Bombay Shroff Association will observe Saturday the 5th instant as a holiday, the same being the King's birthday.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A select programme of Indian Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 Metres.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, on "Malaria" to-day (Wednesday) in Improvement Trust Chawls at Foras Road at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 31st May, 1926, to 6 a.m. of 1st June:—

Small-pox attacks 2, death 1.
Cholera attack nil, death nil.
Plague attack 1, death nil.
Influenza attack nil, death nil.
Total Mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 85.
Total mortality this day last year 73.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkhodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday the 3rd instant.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 9th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Indu Prakash Press at Thakurdwar. All members are requested to be present.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Port Said at 10 p.m. on the 30th ultimo and left there at 2 a.m. the following day.

The B. I. s.s. "Dumana" which left Bombay on the 6th ultimo ardived at Plymouth on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

WOES OF VICTORIA DRIVERS

A meeting of the Victoria owners and drivers of Bombay was held at Byculla on Sunday last under the presidency of Mr Jhabvala, when various difficulties of the hack victoria trade in Bombay were discussed. Among others the men principally dwelt on the tyranny of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Agents and the indiscretion of the Honorary Magistrates of Bombay who were doing great injustice to the Victoria owners and drivers. A representation was at last drawn up by Mr. Jhabvala in which all the hardships of the men in the trade were fully set out. It has been decided to print copies of the same with a view not only to enlighten Government on the existing orders of things, but also to inform the public how the matters stand at present. The representation will be out in a short time.

LADIES' SEWING AND CUTTING CLASS

The Mahila Mandal which is a Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay, conducts sewing classes for women at the Working Men's Institute, Parel and these classes are daily held in the afternoon from 2 to 4-30 p.m. A syllabus has been drawn up and instruction in Sewing and Cutting are imparted according to that syallabus. These classes will be re-opened from Saturday, the 5th instant, after the summer vacation. Students desirous to take advantage of these classes should register their names at the Damodar Thackersy Hall, Poibavadi, Parel. Arrangements are also made to teach artificial flower work and canvas work. The classes are open to women of all castes and creeds.

THE DERBY
Run 2nd June 1926.
THE OAKS
Run 4th June 1926.
Starting Price and Straight outCommiss'ons executed on all principa l English and Indian Races.
DOUBLES AND TREBLES.
Send for weekly free list.
J. B. BEATTIE & Co.,
Turf Commission Agents,
Chandernagore near Calcutta.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY

ACCUSED GETS TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS

Munna Chunna a Pardeshi Hindu who was placed before Mr. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Fourth Presidency Maistrate at the Girgaon Police Court, on a charge of robbing a child on highway in broad daylight was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

It appeared that Vallabhdas Bhagirath the complainant had gone to Bhuleshwar with his wife and child on May 29th. Asking the wife to wait with the child Bhagirath entered a cloth shop. In the meanwhile, the accused came from behind and snatched out an ornament of the child. The wife raised an alarm, which attracted the complainant and his brother. They arrested the accused and handed him over to the police.

The accused pleading not guilty denied any knowledge of the affair.

His Worship convicted him and passed sentence as above.

IMPORTING CHARAS BY POST

A PATHAN SENTENCED

Before Mr. N. D. Khandalawala, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court, Mahadikarab alias Ashra-chan a pathan in the employ of Messrs. P. Orr and Co. was placed on a charge of importing charas by post without a permit.

The accused was convicted and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or six weeks' rigorous imprisonment more.

18 MONTHS FOR A HAND CART

Noor Mahomed Haji Mahomed a young Mahomedan who was charged and convicted for stealing a hand cart of one Dadoo Rehaman on April 22 was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisionment by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court, on Tuesday morning.

A MOTOR AND VICTORIA COLLIDE

A hack-victoria proceeding towards Colaba along Wodehouse Road at about 11 p.m. on Monday night collided with a motor car of the consolidated Mill Supplies. As a result of the collision the driver of the gharry was thrown out and the front wheels of the gharry were badly smashed. The front tyres of the car burst and the mudguard was damaged. The drivers of both cars received injuries and they were removed to the G. T. Hospital. The Police are making further inquiries.

KNOCKED DOWN BY ELECTRIC TRAIM

An inquest was held at the Court of Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the Coroner, on Tuesday morning on the body of one Maliput Hanumanta, who lived in a hut near the Railway lines of the Mahim Station, Harbour Branch. While crossing the Railway lines the deceased was knocked down by a Down electric train near Mahim. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

YOUNGMEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION

CHARITY PERFORMANCE IN AID OF HSTEL.

In aid of the Muslim Students' Hostel of the Young Men's Muslim Association, a charity performance by the Hind Naitik Natak Company of the play "Samaj Drohi" was given on Saturday night at the Gaiety Theatre, which was fully packed.

Atiya Begum Saheba who presided received an ovation on rising to speak. She exhorted the Muslim youth to cast aside the prejudices of bigoted fanatics, and with enthusiasm and zeal work for the uplift of their country and community. She denounced the "purdah" system and made a feeling appeal for the advancement of education among Muslim girls. No country in the world, she said, had progressed, which looked upon its women as chattels. Turkey and Egypt had emancipated their women and it remained for us to do the same. Concluding, she appealed to the audience to support her in her efforts to promote education among Muslim girls.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, who spoke next, asked the Muslim youth to think of their country as much as their community. It was the spirit of youth that was going to save India and lead her to th egoal of self-government.

BOMBAY GOVT'S. RETRENCHMENT OFFICER

In view of the financial situation the Government of Bombay has decided to appoint a Retrenchment Officer for a period of six months to consider and make proposals regarding retrenchment in expenditure charged to Revenue, especially establishments. Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., has been appointed to the post.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Sinha, Finance Member, Bihar and Orissa, will vacate his office on 20th June after a term of five years. The Maharaja Bahadur of Dumraon, member designate, will assume charge of office that day.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted an interview to Mr. K. C. Roy and Mr. K. C. Neogy.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin attended the performance of "The Romantic Age" at the Gaiety Theatre.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived in Mussoorie on the 1st instant.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST CHAWLS

TENANTS' GRIEVANCES

An ordinary meeting of the Improvements Committee was held on Tuesday, when consideration was given to resolution passed by a meeting of *mahars*, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. N. Surve, on April 24. The resolution said that the rents charged to the depressed classes in the Improvement Trust Chawls at Love Lane, Mazagaon were exorbitant, and asked that they should be reduced to Rs. 6 per room monthly that thewater supply was defective, and that the stairs and passage required to be lighted. On this the Chief Officer reported that since the chawls were popular and vacancies were being steadily reduced there was no necessity to reduce rents. About the water supply, although it was bad in the beginning, he said, they had improved matters by putting up pumps until the Tansa supply became available. The supply of water was good now and there was no complaint.

The Chairman moved that Mr. Surve be informed in the terms of the Chief Officer's letter.

To this Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment that Mr. Surve be informed that enquiries were being made in the matter, that the Chief Officer be asked to improve the water supply, that he be asked to report to the Committee the initial and the recurring cost for lighting the stairs and passages, and what charge the Trust would have to make to the occupants of the rooms for these extra facilities.

The chairman said the resolution asked for a reduction in the rent of the rooms, whereas Dr. Viegas wanted to increase it!

Dr. Viegas said the occupants of the chawls might be willing to pay something extra for these facilities, and he wanted the Chief Officer to make enquiries of the tenants about same.

Mr. S. L. Silam seconded.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said every landlord must make some sort of arrangement for lighting the stair cases of his chawls and the Trust must also do so.

The chairman said if Mr. Horniman wanted the Trust to provide these facilities in every chawl of the Trust, then he would have to bring a separate motion for the purpose.

Mr. Horniman said if the Chief Officer made report about these particular chawls then the Committee would be able to judge the whole question in the light of that report.

Sir Lawless Hepper agreed with Mr. Horniman that they should light the stairs, but the question was whether the tenants would be willing to pay the extra cost.

After some further discussion Dr. Viegas' amendment was adopted.

LAND MANAGER AND ESTATE AGENT.

Dr. Viegas then moved: "That the Chief Officer be requested to report whether the two different departments of Land Manager and Estate Agent are necessary and whether the work of the letter department could with advantage be transferred to the former without loss of efficiency."

Dr. Viegas said their losses were growing in geometrical progression. Up to the year 1912 they had only the Land Manager's Department, and yet the Trust was doing exceedingly well. In view of the fact that they were spending Rs. 1,025 thousands yearly on their establishment charges, it was time for them to consider whether they could not run their administration more economically. He wanted a report from the Chief Officer before they could decide on the question.

Mr. S. L. Silam seconded.

The chairman said Mr. Bharucha was on extension now and it would be better if the motion was brought forward in February next. He suggested that the matter should, in the meantime, be referred to the Finance and Establishment Committee for its report.

Dr. Viegas' motion was carried.

B, B. AND C. I. ADVISORY COMMITTEE

P. AND T. R. ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVE.

The following letter has been written by the Honorary Joint Secretary of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay:—"With reference to your letter No. T/32 c3, my committee tender their grateful thanks for the representation you have given to the Association.

It is a matter of satisfaction to note that you have recognized the usefulness of its work and its right to representation.

We are given to understand that this course of action was taken by you, namely that of nominating our President is due to your not agreeing to enlarge the present personnel of the committee, and also not to offend associations with similar request.

But we hope that you will keep in mind our demand for having an elected representative and grant us direct representation at an early date."

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER FOR C. P.

Mr. D. G. Mitchell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Central Provinces Legislative Council has been appointed Additional Judicial Commissioner of C. P. from the 5th of June.

FIRE IN A COTTON WASTE GODOWN

Damage to the extent of Rs. 20,000 was caused by a serious fire which occurred in a godown containing cotton waste at Parel in the early hours of Tuesday. At about 1 a.m. a ramoshi noticed smoke issuing from a corrugated iron shed and raised an alarm and in a few minutes fire engines from Byculla, Gowalia Tank and DeLisle Road arrived on the scene. By this time the fire had increased and for over an hour the fire engines flooded the godown and brought the fire under control. The godown contained cotton waste. The fire was checked in about an hour.

DERBY PROBABLES

LATEST LIST

LONDON, June 1.

Following is latest list of the Derby probables with their jockeys:—

Apple Sammy (Jelliss), Basson (Quirke), Cimietz (Smirke), Colorado (Weston), Comedy King (Dempsey), Coronach (Child), Finglass (Archibald), Harpagon (Elliott), Lancegaye (Perryman), Le Gros (Kirby), Lex (Beary), Macando (Lane), Pantera (Wragg), Review Order (H. Beasley), St. Mary's Kirk ( ), Simon the Beggar (J. Leach), Swift and Sure (R. Jones), Tenacity (Thwaites), War Mist (Esling).—Reuter.

GAY LOTHARIO NOT TO RUN

LONDON, May 31.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby.—

6 to 4 against Colorado offered, 13 to 8 taken; 7 to 1 Coronach; 9 to 1 Swift and Sure; 10 to 1 Lex; 100 to 6 Apple Sammy; 22 to 1 Finglas, taken and offered; 25 to 1 Harpagon offered. 28 to 1 Ciniez taken and offered; 33 to 1 Macanudo. 40 to 1 Comedy King offered.

Gay Lothario is not expected to run in the Derby and should be omitted from the list of probables.—Reuter.

GAY LOTHARIO SCRATCHED

LONDON, June 1.

Gay Lothario was scratched from Derby at 12-45 yesterday afternoon.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, May 31.

Following are to-day's closing scores in the cricket matches which began on Saturday.—

Essex versus Leicester.—Leicester won by 10 wickets. Leicester 277 and 4 for no wickets. Essex 96. (Geary 5 for 41, Skelding 5 for 44) and following on 184 (Freeman 53, Geary 4 for 42, Astill 5 for 47.)

Lancashire versus Surrey.—Lancashire 182, Surey 276, (Shepherd 57, Fender 56, Ducat 116, Sibbles 6 for 93, Fender scored 42 from two overs from Sibbles. He hit one six and five fours in the first and two sixes and two twos in the second). Lancashire 146 for 4, (E. Tyldesley 68 not out).

Worcester versus Gloucester.—Gloucester won by 10 wickets. Worcester 144 and 135, (Parker 4 for 44, Mills 5 for 57). Gloucester 236, (Morrison 59, Root 5 for 99) and 45 for no wickets.

Derby versus Glamorgan.—Derby 134, Glamorgan 329, (D. Davies 99, Clay 59). Derby 149 for 2 (Lee 56).

Notts versus Warwick.—Warwick 135, Notts 182, (Lilley 54, Wyatt 4 for 43). Warwick 234, (Wyatt 64). Notts 63 for 2.

Hampshire versus Sussex.—Hampshire 350, Sussex 126, (Wensley 56, Boyes 6 for 23) and following on 212 for 5. (Langridge 68 not out. A. Holmes 60).

Yorkshire versus Kent.—Kent 206, Yorkshire 242. (Sutcliffe 68, Holmes 56, Wright 4 for 31. Kent 7 for 1.

Middlesex versus Australians.—Australians 489, (Andrews 164, Gregory 45 not out, Allen 5 for 63). Middlesex 233 for 6, (Stevens 114 not out, Hearne 59).—Reuter's Special.

ENGLISH CRICKET

LONDON, June 1.

Following were results of the cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Notts v Warwick. Notts won by four wickets. Warwick 135 and 234. Notts 182 and 189 for six (Carr 76).

Hampshire v Sussex.—Hampshire won by ten wickets. Hampshire 350 and 111 for no wicket (Bowell 52 not out Newman 50 not out. Sussex 126 and 333 (Langridge 87, A H Gilligan 70,) Kennedy five for 95).

Yorkshire v Kent. Match drawn Yorkshire winning on first innings. Kent 206 and 236 (Hardinge 60, Woolley 94 not out). Yorkshire 242 and 71 for no wickets.—Reuter's Special Service.

BRITISH WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, May 31.

In the fight at Holland Park for the British Welterweight Championship, Jack Hood beat Harry Mason on points.—Reuter's Special.

PROGRESS OF KANIYAR STAVAGRAHA

(From a Correspondent.)

MYSORE, May 30.

The movement of Satyagraha of Kaniyars started at T. Narsipur for securing to them the right of Temple Entry, has progressed a step further. Since the 16th inst., every day, a batch of four Kaniyars stars from the Satyagraha Ashram at Nilasoge, a village 2 miles off and goes towards the Temple at T. Narsipur. There the puja is performed and from outside they are receiving 'Thirtham" and "Prasadam." The Amildar of the Taluk has pulled off the board of the Ashram. The Police Jamadar has pulled the National Flag down.

At its last session at Bellary the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee has expressed its complete sympathy towards the movement. Dr. N. S. Hardikar, General Secretary, All-India Hindusthani Seva Dal, has promised to offer all help,, with his volunteers, for the movement.

Sjt. Tagaom Ramachandra Rao is proceeding to the spot to make necessary arrangements for the further progress of the movement, there.

Barisal, May 31:—The Mahomedan members of the Hindu-Moslem Committee left the meeting held yesterday on the Hindus complaining that though images were being broken, Moslems did not condemn such acts and in the meeting passing a resolution condemning the Mahomedans who desecrated the images.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 1.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 1070.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1140.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1125.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129¾.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125¾.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 200 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276¼.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.86 1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 150.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 157.00.
London—Rome Liras 125.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.39

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market steady.

London, May 31.
Exchange on London in Paris 151.00
Exchange on London in Germany 20.43
Exchange on London in Italy 129.65

New York, May 31.
Demand Bills closed.

London, May 31.
Tele. Transfers 1/5-31/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/11-1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 30-1/16 Quiet.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, May 31.

Stockholm	18.17
Oslo	22.33
Amsterdam	12.10 1/4
Switzerland	25.12
Prague	164.25

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 1.

3 Months 4 5/16 per cent
6 Months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent
Money Call 3 3/4 per cent
1 Month 3 per cent.
3 Months 3 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steadier.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 31.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 11

BULLION

Bombay, June 1.

Sovereigns Ready 13/7/6.
Sovereigns Forward 13/7/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/11/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar Gold forward Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/3/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/3/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs 68/5/0.

London, May 31.
Bar gold ready s. 84.11½.
Silver ready d. 30-1.
Silver forward. dd. 30-1.
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. India bought to cover sales. China sold forward. Undertone is easier but sellers not pressing.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 1.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 78/7.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs 96.
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs. 102/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs 104/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs 109/10.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free 1928 Rs. 107/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs 101/6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs 103/4.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 107/14.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 108/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 109/4.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 115/8.
4 per cent Port Trust 1974 Rs. 89
4 per cent Municipal 1974 Rs 88/8.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 197- Rs. 88/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 117.
6 per cent Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 105.
Tone of Market.—Quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

JULY.

1st June, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	18.79
To-day's Opening Rate	18.43
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	18.36
Difference	—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service Ismail Bldg. Hornby Road.)

1st June 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9 68
To-day's Opening Rate	9-67
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	9 70
Difference	+02

Khandi Market	348-0
Sewri Market	347-4-0

INDIAN SANDHURST DEPUTATION.

TO VISIT CANADA & UNITED STATES

LONDON, May 31.

London.—The Deputation of the Indian Sandhurst Committee sailed from Liverpool on board the Montclare on May 28th on a visit to Canada and the United States. It will see the Military Colleges at Kingston and Westpoint. The Deputation has visited Sandhurst, Woolwich, School of Military Engineering, Chatham, Artillery School, Larkhill, Cambridge University, St. Cyr, Ecold Polytechnique, and Lycee St. Louis.—Reuter.

POLISH PRESIDENT

PILSUDSKI'S NOMINEE ELECTED

LONDON, June 1.

Warsaw.—Professor Moszicki, engineer and industrialist, Pilsudski's nominee has been elected President. Two other candidates one of whom is a Socialist, received a solitary vote each.—Reuter.

KING'S BIRTH DAY HONOURS.

TO BE PUBLISHED ON JULY 3.

SIMLA. June 1.

It is officially announced that the publication of the King's Birthday Honours Gazette has been postponed to 3rd July 1926.—A. P.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

RECEIVES MEDICAL COUNCIL'S RECOGNITION

CALCUTTA, May 31.

The report of the Calcutta Medical Institute, presented at the third annual general meeting this evening, records the important event in the history of the institution, namely, its recognition by the Bengal Council of Medical Registration as fit to train and send up students to the final standard of the licentiate course of the State Medical Faculty.

The institution which is the first of its kind to have received recognition owes its origin to the efforts of the late Dr. S. K. Mullick. Want of sufficient accommodation in the outpatients and indoor departments was, however, keenly felt. An Executive Committee for the current year was formed with Sir Kailas Chandra Bose, Principal H. C. Maitra, Principal G. C. Bose, Kumar K. C. Mullick, Dr. J. N. Maitra and Mr. S. N. Roy as members.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S OFFER

TO PRINT 'SERVANT OF INDIA"

POONA, June 1.

Mahatma Gandhi has written to Mr. Sastri offering to print the "Servant of India" at his "Young India" press until the Aryabhushan Press is in a position to do so. Prof. V G Kale has promised a donation of two thousand rupees to the Dnyanprakash and Aryabhushan Relief Fund.—A. P.

HINDU MUSLIM QUESTION.

DR. KITCHLEW TO STUDY AT FIRST HAND

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Dr. Kitchlew is undertaking an extensive tour in the interior of Bengal in connection with the Tanzeem movement and with a view to study the Hindu-Muslim question at first hand. He will receive Municipal addresses at Chittagong and Dacca on the 4th and 5th June. Free Press of India.

MARRIAGE EXPEDITED

Having had a daughter of marriageable age I have been passing sleepless nights through anxieties for some time. I could not settle her marriage in any place. Being disappointed I went to Mr. Hamid some time in June last year and requested him to do something for me. He gave some "TAWIZES" for use, which I did. He further gave me definite assurance that my daughter will be mararied within the month of July 1925. I am glad to say that his "TAWIZES" worked like miracles. The marriage ceremony of my daughter took place in a month's time (ie. in July).

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1926.

THE INTEREST IN INDIA.

There was a time when India rarely figured as a subject for leading articles in English newspapers and English periodicals had no room for a detailed examination of Indian problems. Mere official summaries and comments regarding Indian events were considered enough to satisfy the thirst for knowledge of the British public concerning the great "Dependency" of the British Empire. But with the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi on the Indian political scene there was a change. There is a determined attempt at present in Fleet Street to make the British public believe that Gandhi is a spent force and that his movement is dead. In saying this every periodical and every newspaper in England is agreed, excepting the small number of Radical and Labour journals and papers whose influence is as yet restricted to a very small circle of readers. But the anxiety to declare that Gandhi is a spent force makes Fleet Street give a much larger space to the discussion of Indian affairs, and this is bound to stimulate interest in India amongst English readers, and very often not in the direction intended by the capitalist owned organs of public opinion in that country.

Reading between the lines no intelligent British student of the daily and periodical Press in England, who desires to learn the truth about India, can fail to be convinced that the ferment in this country, the "unrest" as the bureaucracy calls it, or the "growing pangs of Nationalism" as Lord Olivier would term it, is much deeper than the apologists of the bureaucracy would like to represent it to be. A writer in the "Empire Review", for example gives the whole case away, while announcing that Gandhism is a spent movement, when he takes Lord Reading to task for informing his countrymen, on his return to England, that "All is now well with India". The reasons which the writer adduces in support of his contention that the ex-Viceroy should not have said things were going on well in India are three. Firstly, he says, the remark is untrue. Secondly, "it is arrogant for an out-going Viceroy to make such a claim" and, thirdly, it is unfair to the new Viceroy. Thus Lord Reading is guilty of having made an untrue statement, and of having been arrogant and unfair. What was the achievement of the Ex-Piceroy? According to the writer in the "Empire Review" whose duty it is to hold up the "mirror of the month" in issue after issue of that periodical for the benefit of its readers so that they can ascertain whether the British Empire is safe, Lord Reading's return "marks the safe rounding of a hair-pin bend in the road of Indian Reform" He discovers that the "Assembly has justified its creation: on essential issues it has stood by the Executive". His other discoveries are that "Mr. Gandhi is now a burst bubble" and that "Mr. Das before dying, capitulated completely by admitting that the path to self-government lay through the institutions set up by the 1919 Act". Still another discovery is that "the Indian National Congress has degenerated into a debating club for disappointed non-co-operators".

With all that, although the "hair-pin bend of the Reforms" has been negotiated, and although Gandhi is a "burst bubble", the writer would like the British public to be cautious about giving India any real measure of self-government. In this caution he finds an ally in a critic of Indian nationalism in the "English Review", a journal which claims to stand above petty party politics and professes to discuss Imperial affairs from a broad outlook. But when it comes to discussing Gandhi the outlook of its writers becomes amazingly narrow. In that journal the Mahatma's claim to be considered as a Practical Idealist is discussed and the conclusion is drawn that he is self-absorbed, that he suffers from "poverty of outlook" and that "his ignorance of the history of India is lamentable"! From such a man, the writer declares "Hope is not born; he claims to have brought his people out of Egypt; but his wilderness leads to no Land of Promise". This outburst is caused by the writer's notice of the book on Gandhi by Romain Rolland to whom the Mahatma spells Hope for Mankind. To the English Imperialist Gandhiji naturally can bring no hope. The success of his philosophy means the downfall of Imperialism. But it is interesting and amusing to note what a number of these Imperialists are anxiously discussing to-day a man about whom they are fond of asserting that he is just "a burst bubble".

GOKHALE'S LEGACY.

The employees of the "Dnyan Prakash" and the "Arya Bhushan" Press have addressed a letter to Mr. Sastri, the President of the Servants of India Society, forgoing the bonus amounting to about Rs. 8,000 which they had earned, and offering to work ten hours without expecting any salaries. This manifestation of self-sacrifice is a measure at once of the devotion which the Society and its ideals have inspired in all those associated with its activities and of the immensity of the loss which it has suffered as a result of the recent fire. The net loss to the Society, we are informed, will amount to over two lakhs of rupees. The Press was a source of income to the Society as well as one of the notable instruments of the education of the people in the Presidency. Several members of the Society were engaged in the editorial work of the papers printed at the Press and in its management. Now only are they now without work but their allowances will have to be paid out of the meagre resources of the Society. Apart from two newspapers and the "Servant of India," the Press was responsible for the publication of a large proportion of Marathi works by well-known writers in the Deccan. Unless the Society is able immediately to raise a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs, it will not be possible to rehabilitate the Press. Whatever the political views of the members of the Society, no Indian will gainsay the fact that the services rendered by them in times of flood and famine in every part of the country have been as invaluable as they have been prompt and ungrudging. In the spheres of education, medical relief, social service and organisation of Labour, they have been both pioneers and silent but devoted workers. It would be a national calamity if, for lack of such a small amount as Rs. 2 lakhs, the good work that the Society has been carrying on should either be suspended or restricted. We are glad that in Poona at least no time is being lost in providing prompt financial assistance. But every part of the country has derived and is deriving benefit from the work of the Society and leaders of all parties and public bodies such as the Millowners' Associations, to whom the Society has been on occasions very serviceable, should take prompt measures to raise a find in its aid. A joint appeal issued over the signatures of leading men and women of the country, irrespective of party considerations, will, we have no doubt, evoke an immediate and adequate response from the poverty of the poor as well as the riches of the wealthy. For, it is unthinkable that the country, which can never forget Gokhale's services or adequately repay the debt it owes to him, will let the institution, which is the living embodiment of his legacy of service, suffer in its efficiency merely because of want of money. Knowing the members of the Society as we do, we have no doubt they will face the disaster which has overtaken them with calm courage and firm determination to resume their normal activities. But their loss is also the loss of the country and they may rest assured that the latter will see that it is repaired without avoidable delay.

BARODA'S LIQUOR BUDGET

The latest issue of the "Agnapatrika" or the Baroda State Gazette reveals the sad fact that the Baroda Government has no desire to modify its excise policy. Next to land revenue, excise is its chief source of income. The revenue from this tainted source has risen rapidly during the last ten years. The financial statements of the preceding years show an increase of ten lakhs since the year 1915-16, which is not inconsiderable having regard to the fact that the income from all sources last year was Rs. 244 lakhs. But that is not all. The State, it seems, has determined to embark on the policy of deriving as much profit out of the liquor traffic as possible and counts upon its yielding an increased revenue of five lakhs during the ensuing financial year, raising the total income from that source to 34 lakhs. By a tragic coincidence, the amount the State will spend on education next year happens to be the same as its excise income. This is particularly noteworthy in view of the fact that Baroda has made primary education both free and compulsory. The logical inference is that Baroda's liquor traffic maintains its educational institutions! The Police and the Military Departments will get seven lakhs more than the State will spend on education! The Medical and Sanitation Department stands almost lowest on the list of the items of expenditure and will be vouchsafed the negligible amount of seven lakhs. These figures furnish an illuminating commentary on the "progressive" character of the present Baroda administration. The Legislative Council is a mere marionette show. Its aid is sought simply to confirm the decrees of the Government. The Budget figures, as published in the State Gazette, may, therefore, safely be taken as final so far as the financial commitments of the State are concerned. It is time the people of the State organised themselves more effectively than they have done hitherto to secure control over the administration of their affairs.

SEGREGATION IN KENYA.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S UNJUST DECISION.

(BY "INDIAN COLONIST".)

MOMBASA, May 19.

It was on the 23rd July in 1923, that a preposterous document known as the "Kenya White Paper" which sealed the fate of Indians in Kenya, was made public. It was condemned by the East Africa Indian National Congress held at Mombasa in the beginning of 1924 under the Presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. A resolution asking the Kenya Indians not to pay the Poll-Tax till the contents of the said Kenya White Paper were reversed was passed and it is well known how the Kenya Indians carried out the said resolution. At that time Pandit Benarsi Das Chaturvedi and Shriyut Vaze Editor of the "Servant of India" of Poona were present and could bear testimony to the feeling of resentment of Kenya Indians in carrying out the said resolution. The whole world knew the injustice that was done by that infamous White Paper.

Segregating The Indians.

Now the Secretary of State, looking for a chance when the Kenya Indians are quiet as regards the Kenya White Paper, has it appears taken the advantage and decided to breed the germs of segregation in the Township areas on the Mombasa Island, the gateway of Kenya, perhaps at the instance of the white clique which controls the Convention of Associations and the Reform Party of which Lord Delamere is the Ring-Leader, who owns about twenty thousand acres of land in this Colony and who is always anxious to see under the false pretence of Trusteeship of the Natives that the Natives of this Colony are to be kept as mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. How the Secretary of State has decided to segregate the Kenya Indians will be clear from the first paragraph of a letter written by the Commissioner of Lands, Nairobi, to the Act Land Officer Mombasa, which reads: "The Secretary of State has now agreed that the sale of plots (residential) cannot legally be unrestricted but must be confined to Europeans only." (This refers to certain residential area on the seaside.)

One is at a loss to understand how the Secretary of State has come to this decision in spite of the definite decision of His Majesty's Government contained in Clause No. 7 of the Kenya White Paper, which runs:—Following upon Professor Simpson's report a policy of segregation was adopted in principle and it was proposed by Lord Milner to retain this policy both on sanitary and social grounds, so far as the commercial area is concerned. It has already been generally agreed that this should be discontinued. But in regard to the Residential Segregation matters have been in suspense for some time and all sales of Township plots have been held up pending the final decision on the question of principle involved. It is now the view of competent Medical authorities that as a sanitation measure segregation of Europeans and Asiatics is not absolutely essential for the preservation of the health of the Community: the rigid enforcement of sanitary, police and building regulations without any racial discrimination by the Colonial and Municipal authorities will suffice. It may well prove that in practice the different races will by a natural affinity keep together in separate quarters, but to effect such segregation by legislative enactment, except on the strongest sanitary grounds would not, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government be justifiable. They have therefore decided that the Policy of Segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics in the Township areas must be abandoned."

Going Back On His Word.

No one would have known this decision of segregating the Indians had Mr. A. B. Patel, Barrister-at-Law, the Indian Member, on the District Committee not put several questions regarding the conditions of sale of the proposed residential plots. The chairman of the District Committee, being questioned by Mr. Patel, amongst other conditions stated that Europeans only shall bid for the said plots and that Non-Europeans shall not be allowed to live in the buildings erected thereon.

It should not be forgotten that hitherto the Local Government tried its utmost to harass the Indians. Now it seems the Secretary of State wants to take up that mission. He is now perhaps anxious to see that instead of justice, injustice is done to Kenya Indians. Otherwise how could he have come to such a decision, knowing well that there is no enactment, or law which would compel him to do so? In this connection one must not forget that the Non-Segregation Policy was the only item that was then supposed to have been favourably decided by His Majesty's Government and now the Secretary of State is, it is clear, going back upon the promises and the assurances then given to the Indian Community and is treating the White Paper with contempt. What a tremendous and unbearable resentment this unjust and inequitable decision has caused amongst Kenya Indians one could only realise after personal experience.

This is the first question of its type where His Majesty's Government have tried to go back upon their former promises. Therefore it is the duty of every Indian, be he a Moderate, a Swarajist or a staunch Non-Co-operator to make this question of segregating the Indians by the Secretary of State his own and to fight it out to a finish. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Benarsi Das and Mr. Vaze, I hope, would spare no efforts on their part to see that the decision of the Secretary of State is reversed and justice is done to Kenya Indians. Would not the loving Mother extend her helping hand to her oppressed children in Kenya Colony?

"COMMUNAL MADNESS."

GANDHI—THE ONLY LEADER

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your dispassionate and equipoised leader of the 22nd instant under the above caption has, I dare say, come (to use your own apt expression) "as a breath of fresh air in a hot room." But I doubt whether your wholesome piece of advice will have the desired effect and cool down, at least to some extent, the present abnormal temperature indicated by the communal thermometer. We reached the climax in 1921 when we were 'within an inch of succeeding,' and in 1926 we have also, alas, reached the anti-climax which obviously means that we are far from succeeding, and perhaps may mean that we are not going to succeed at all!

These communal eruptions have landed us to-day in a sad and melancholy predicament. The utter neglect on the part of the leaders of public opinion to tackle the problem from the very commencement, the insidious propaganda carried on by some of the leaders of both the communities themselves, the absence of a powerful national organization to check and control the activities of our denominational institutions, all these, and many other reasons tended to kindle the flicker into a flame and the flame into a raging conflagration. Is India going to be consumed by this fire? Or will she rise up once again with all the radiance of her ancient glory? The attitude which our leaders are going to adopt and the way in which they decide to approach this problem, will, no doubt, settle the issue.

Nationalism—The only Cure.

But the leaders of public opinion have to bear in mind certain facts before they set about to solve the problem. Pacts and patches, concessions and compromises are no panacea for such a cantankerous disease. These may, perhaps, alleviate the suffering but cannot completely obliterate it. Nationalism is the only cure—not the degenerate nationalism of to-day, but the nationalism of 1921 when every Indian felt that he was an Indian first and a Hindu or a Muslim etc., afterwards, when he was proud of his nationality and was conscious of his worth, when he regarded his neighbour as his brother and was ready to lay down his life for the freedom of his native land.

From what a height to what a declivity have we fallen to-day! There were no feuds amongst us during the N.C.O. days. Is it purely accidental that the first evidences of communal friction coincided with the decline of the N.C.O. movement? Or is the trouble the direct result of the decline of N.C.O. itself? I should regard it rather very singular if it had been the former. I believe that all our present-day troubles are directly due to the weakening of the N.C.O. movement. N.C.O. stood for nationalism pure and simple, for the welding together of the heterogeneous into a homogeneous whole. Only N.C.O., or a movement akin to it, can again revive the spirit of nationalism in India, and unless national pride and national consciousness are reinfused into the minds of the people, there is not going to be an end of our communal troubles.

Volunteer Movement Essential.

But N.C.O. is a movement of the past; the last dirge has already been sung over its grave. But to-day, more than ever, its one aspect requires immediate attention of the leaders, and that is the impetus it gave to the National Volunteer movement. Volunteering is as essential for the growth of our political life as fresh air is to a healthy body, and had it not been for the set-back it received, such a calamity would not have befallen to our country. It would, in any case, have given no corner for the Sangathan movement with its menacing and sectarian aspects.

The Hindu Mahasabha, the Khilafat League and other communal organisations have no right to exist except for the cultural and social development of their respective communities. They cannot take upon themselves the power to restrict the activities of other communal organizations, but should represent their grievances to the Congress Committee which, in my opinion, should be the proper arbiter under the present circumstances. I feel that denominational organisations should only exist under the controlling power of the Congress, for, discipline is a *sine qua non* for orderly progress.

But the Congress to-day has no power or influence in the country and cannot consequently take any deliberate action. It is but a tool in the hands of a few politicians who have brought it to such a pass. It is up to the Gauhati Congress to dethrone all these leaders (however glorious their past record may have been) who are directly or indirectly responsible for the break-up of the N.C.O. Congress, and send a rending cry for the only leader to don his panoply and come out from his retreat at Sabarmati.

Gandhi is the only leader who can unite and lead us. He is like the Sun: others are but his satellites. They draw their inspiration from the Sun, and glitter with the glitter of the Sun. But they believed (and apparently prided in their belief) that they were radiant beings themselves, and lo, when the eclipse came and the Sun's rays were denied to them, they found to their surprise and dismay, what sorry beings they were! Gandhi alone is fit to be at the helm; he alone can revive the true spirit of nationalism in India. Would the country anoint him as the Dictator once again and obey his behests without compunction?—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-BLUFF.

Notes of the Day.

Britain and Egypt.

It is a measure of the folly of the British policy in Egypt that though Baron Lloyd has been acting as High Commissioner for several months his first meeting with the acknowledged leader of the country should have taken place only after the recent elections which have once again proved the immense hold which the Grand Old Man of Egypt has on his fellow-countrymen. "The two," Reuter informs us, "had a long conversation, but it is understood that the political situation has not changed" but "has been much complicated owing to the belief that Zaghlul intends to form the new Cabinet himself instead of agreeing that Adly Pasha should do so." We do not see why the situation should be regarded as complicated except for the British whose views the faithful Reuter represents. The situation is as simple as it can be. Zaghloul alone has the confidence of the country and this is proved by the fact that he is the leader of the largest party in the new Parliament which commands an overwhelming majority over the combined forces of all other parties. If constitutionalism has any meaning, he rather than the leader of a handful of Liberals should be the Prime Minister of his country. But he is the bete noire of the British Government who seem to have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing.

In Whose Interest?

Reuter has suddenly evinced interest in the protests which representatives of Indian Chambers of Commerce have made at Geneva with respect to the gross injustice done to India by the nomination of Sir Arthur Froom, who can only voice the views of foriegn ship-owners operating in India, to the Eighth and Ninth International Labour Conferences, by the Government of India. In whose interest does the news agency now send out a message purporting to show that Mr. Narottam Morarjee obstinately refused to serve on the Ninth Conference, "even as a technical adviser?" Mr. Narottam's objection is an objection on principle, as he has very clearly pointed out in his interview which we publish. It is not a question of personalities. Mr. Narottom as the representative of the biggest Indian shipping concern has the right to represent India and not a foreigner. To have asked him to accept the subordinate position of an adviser was only adding insult to injury.

A Brave Deed.

The detailed account, which we publish elsewhere to-day, of Mr. Azeem Tyabji's heroic attempt to rescue his cousin Mr. Shums Tyabji from the fatal grip of the tiger which had all but crushed him to death, will send a thrill of admiration through the heart of every reader. While it is a matter for the deepest regret that Mr. Shums Tyabji, though successfully snatched away from the jaws of death at the time, succumbed soon after to his injuries, some consolation will be derived from the fact that Mr. Azeem has come out alive, though not unscathed, from the terrible ordeal, to bear witness to the extraordinary valour not less of Mr. Shums than of himself. Few sportsmen would have shown the presence of mind and utter disregard of personal safety which Mr. Azeem displayed when he rushed to the rescue of his cousin. The heroism of Mr. Azeem is, in many respects, remarkable and, in our opinion, deserves public recognition in some form or another. We trust the attenton of the Royal Humane Society will be drawn to the brave dead.

Compulsory Education in Bharatpur.

The Maharaja of Bharatpur has promulgated a decree making primary education compulsory in the State where it is already free. In the course of his decree the Maharaja observes: "Millions in this country are unable to read and write, not because there were no schools within their reach when they were young, but because their persons, either through ignorance, poverty, or selfishness, kept them away from school." It is poverty rather than selfishness which is responsible for illiteracy among children of poor parents wherever schools exist because the latter cannot afford to send the little wage-earners to school for economic reasons. If the Maharaja is in earnest, he will, in order ensure the success of the scheme, arrange for the provision of free meals for children of poor parents and offer inducements to the latter to send their children willingly to schools.

LAPSE OF COAL SUBSIDY.

CABINET MEETS LATE AT NIGHT.

HOPES OF FURTHER MOVES.

LONDON, June 1.

The coal subsidy has lapsed. The Cabinet met late at night, the main object being that the Ministers should be accessible in case of the last minute approach by owners or miners. There are hopes of further moves to-day.—Reuter.

RAISING OF A LOAN.

FOR BRITISH STRIKERS

LONDON, June 1.

Amsterdam.—Raising loan of a million sterling is the object of the flying visit of three delegates of the Trade Union Congress to consult the headquarters of the International Federation of Trade Unions. The proceeds of the loan will be devoted to the British Trade Unions who are responsible for the maintenance of over a million unemployed as the aftermath of the strike.—Reuter.

FRANCO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP

A NEW MOVE

LONDON, June 1.

Paris.—An important step to foster Franco-German friendship and remove the causes of mutual distrust has been taken by the formation of body styled the Committee of Information and Documentation comprising numerous influential commercial and industrial personalities of both the countries, as also ex Ambassador Laurent and the Duke of Broglie of the Academy of Science, on behalf of France and the former Foreign Minister Simons and the ex-Secretary of State Von Simon on behalf of Germany. The offices will be established at Paris and Berlin for the exchange of information.—Reuter.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT RESIGNS

NO REASONS FORTHCOMING

LONDON, June 1.

Lisbon.—The Portuguese President has resigned. The precise reasons for this are not at present announced but the situation was recently complicated by the action of the Confederation of Labour preparing to oppose any attempt to establish military dictatorship. On the other hand the revolutionary leaders very early expressed their desire to the President that the new government should be formed outside the political parties. The troops of Northern and Southern divisions who were marching on Lisbon have encamped at the outskirts of the city pending the arrival of their general.—Reuter.

TO PROTECT WHITE WOMEN.

A NEW LEGISLATION.

NAIROBI, May 31.

Governor Grigg announced in the Legislature today following a number recent crimes of violence against the White women by the Natives that the Government intended to tighten the law relating to the punishment of crimes, thus giving greater sense of security, and also enlist the assistance of the chiefs and the headmen, who themselves did not countenance such action.—Reuter.

MURDER OF POLICE CONSTABLE.

A SIMLA CRIME.

SIMLA, May 31.

The murder of a foot constable of the Simla Police and the arrest of another foot constable on suspicion have just been reported. It appears that Janki Ram and Hem Chand went from Simla on leave to attend the festival in Kuthar State. Hem Chand, it is stated, had Rs. 200 on his person. His body was found murdered in Kuthar State and Rs. 200 were missing. Investigations led the police to suspect Janki Ram of the crime. He was accordingly arrested here and brought before Mr. Isar, First Class Magistrate, who remanded him to custody. Janki Ram is now in the judicial lock-up, Simla. Meanwhile the Kuthar State police is applying for extradition to the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla. The motive of the crime is not yet known.—A. P.

RIOTING AT SHANGHAI.

FOREIGNERS MOLESTED & BEATEN.

LONDON, May 31.

Shanghai.—Rioting continued at night and a number of foreigners were molested and beaten. Mrs. King was beaten with bamboos and has been taken to the hospital.

The mob besieged the foreign house in which some foreigners had taken refuge. Foreigners in some cases fired shots into the air or ground in order to disperse the mobs. A number of motor cars were damaged and one belonging to a Japanese was burned. Police arrested three students distributing inflammatory handbills.—Reuter.

NEW ORIENTATION OF KHILAFAT.

"A COMMUNAL EXIGENCY"

A MAULVI'S FRANK READING OF COMMUNIALISM.

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Maulvi M. Tayyebulla, a member of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee and a member of the All-India Central Khilafat Committee, Assam, in a lengthy statement on the present communal tension in India announces his intention to resign his membership of the Khilafat Committee. After deploring the changed attitude of the Ali Brothers on the question of Hindu-Muslim unity he asks the Ali Brothers and other Khilafat leaders if Swaraj is attainable by the declaration of a *jehad* against "kaffirs" of India.

MATTER OF COMMUNAL EXIGENCY.

"Can communalism which is the other name of the political self-interest of a few ever bring Swaraj in India"? In conclusion he says that it is communal exigency rather than Islamic necessity that has led to the overhasty orientation of the A. I. Central Khilafat Committee at Delhi.

INTO TRAP OF BUREAUCRACY.

"I have failed to discover any other object. The present day Muslim world situation also does not warrant such a course. The Central Khilafat Committee is slowly but purely leading unwary Muslim India into the well-laid trap of the bureaucracy. Equally guilty are the Hindu communal organisations. In the circumstances, I feel I must resign my membership of the All-India Central Khilafat Committee."—A. P

AFGHAN DELEGATION TO MECCA

TO SAIL FROM BOMBAY SHORTLY

The "Khilafat Daily" has been informed from a reliable source that the Afghanistan Delegation is shortly expected in Bombay *en route* to Mecca to attend the Motamar and leaves Bombay by the next English Mail steamer.

PILGRIMS TO HEDJAZ.

KARACHI, May 31.

The steamer "Sultaniah" sailed on May 29th taking 566 pilgrims from Bombay and 952 from Karachi and the s. s. "Arministane Khusro" sailed yesterday with 1,189 and 1,505 passengers from the same respective ports. So far about 9,000 pilgrims have embarked from Karachi, 15,000 from Bombay and 3,000 from Calcutta. The total of 27,000 is the highest reached during any pilgrim season in the last few years.—A. P.

TRAVANCORE PRESS LEGISLATION.

PUBLIC DEMANDS REPEAL.

MADRAS, May 31.

At a public meeting held at Trivandrum, resolutions were passed condemning the action of the Government of Travancore in enacting recently a press legislation, advocating effective obstructive tactics in the Legislative Council till the measure was repealed and demanding responsible government in the State to avoid what was described as irresponsible advice.—A. P.

LEAGUE OF YOUTH

FAREWELL FUNCTION AT LAHORE

LAHORE, May 31.

The League of Youth, Laore, gave a farewell party to Mr. Beharilal Rallaram of the Y.M.C.A., this afternoon on the eve of his departure for Europe to represent India at the World Students' Conference in Finland and the International Y.M.C.A., Conference. A number of distinguished people attended. Mr. H. M. Chatterjee the leader of the League entrusted to Mr. Beharilal a message of greetings, goodwill and hearty fellowship on behalf of the Youth of India to their comrades in Europe and Mr. Beharilal gladly agreed to convey it to Europe.

Principal Yusafali of the Islamia College, Doctor Nandilal and Mr. Malik Barkatali paid tributes to Mr. Beharilal and wished him godspeed, and the League of Youth a long and successful career of usefulness.—A. P.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT KARACHI

KARACHI, May 31.

The largest Moslem educational institute in the Bombay Presidency, the Sind Madressah, was *en fete* on Saturday on the occasion of the annual prize giving "at home". A large number of distinguished guests attended, among whom were the Commissioner in Sind and Mrs. Cadell

In the course of his address the Commissioner in Sind said there should be a second College in Sind with a preponderance of Mahomedans in it and that it should be situated in Karachi so that it and the D. J. College could work together for their mutual benefit.—A.P.

The death of Percival Gibbon is announced.—Reuter.

GENEVA CONFERENCE.

INDIAN PROTESTS ATTRACT ATTENTION.

WHY MR. N. MORARJEE DID NOT GO.

"A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE" SAYS LALAJI.

SIR A. FROOM'S NOMINATION, AN INSULT TO INDIA.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

GENEVA, June 1.

The protests from the Indian Chambers continue to draw prominent attention in journalistic and literary circles in Geneva. The "Journal de Geneve" features the protests in all the editions. Journalists over sixty in number representing all the countries are sending special messages to their newspapers. Romain Rolland the French Academician, whose interpretation of Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy has won universal praise and who is now residing in a villa on the lake of Geneva learnt with pleasure of the protests and was glad that the Indian commercial opinion was exercising the rights so thoroughly in international matters. The protests, also drew attenion at a dinner given to the workers delegates by Lala Lajpatrai.

INDIAN CHAMBERS' PROTESTS

CONSIDERED BY CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

GENEVA, June 1.

At sixth Meeting of the Credentials Committee specially convened to consider the Indian Chambers' protests the Government of India's delegate suggested that the protests be considered jointly by Ninth Conference. This suggestion was communicated to Mr. Haji, who on behalf of the Chambers refused to accept it, insisting that the two conferences should sit to examine the two protests separately, as the Eighth Conference was quite distinct from the Ninth. The Credentials Committee, therefore, is considering to-day the protests for the Eighth Conference. The report is expected by to-morrow.

SIR A. FROOM'S NOMINATION

INDIAN PROTEST.

LONDON, May 31.

Geneva.—With reference to the protest of the Indian Chambers of Commerce against the nomination of Sir Arthur Froom as employers' delegate to the Eighth International Labour Conference, Reuter learns that Mr. Narottam Morarjee having declined to attend the Conference for reasons already known, Sir A. Froom was nominated instead, but Mr Narottam desired to attend the Ninth Conference assembling on June 7th which will deal exclusively with maritime questions where he could be more useful than at the present conference, but Sir A. Froom, although as pointed out, not representing Indian registered shipping, was nominated to that Conference as well, and Mr. Narottam was invited to attend the Conference as technical adviser. But this was also declined. Mr. Narottam's refusal is all the more regretted as the Indian employers delegate, who will be supported by Miss Bondfield, intends to raise questions of non-ratification by Japan of the hours convention, which it is felt prejudices the Indian cotton mill industry.

A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

Lala Lajpat Rai has expressed his opinion that the above is not a personal question, but one of principle, namely, that the Indian employers in India should have the right to send a delegate to the Labour Conference as distinguished from the British Employers in India, and that the purpose of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and the different commercial associations of Indian employers have the right to select a delegate. An impression prevails in Conference circles that Sir A. Froom's nomination will be validated by this Conference, but it is somewhat doubtful whether the Ninth Conference will do the same.—Reuter.

DEBATE ON HOURS' CONVENTION.

AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATIVE DISSATISFIED,

LONDON, June 1.

Geneva.—During the debate at the Labour Conference on the report of the Director of Labour Office, notably with regard to non-ratification of the Hours' Convention, the South African delegate was most eulogistic as regards the report and generally as regards the work of the Labour Office. On the other hand, Mr. Beasley, the Workers' Delegate from Australia, was more critical and felt that the "report lacks the direction necessary even to give effect to the ratification already agreed to by this Conference, and lacks doing something tangible whereby social conditions might meet the terms of the treaty of peace."

Mr. Beasley was dissatisfied with the work accomplished at Geneva, and added that for that reason, it had been decided to call a conference at Honolulu of all workers of the Pacific to discuss the matter because of the probability of the next war occurring in that region.—Reuter.

JAPAN AND FACTORY LABOUR.

HOURS' CONVENTION NOT RATIFIED.

LONDON, May 31.

Geneva.—The line which will be taken by the representative of Japan in the debate on the non-ratification of Conventions has been indicated by Mr. Mayeda, Japanese representative on the Governing Body of the Labour Office.

In an interview with Reuter he pointed out that the Japanese factory law which would come into operation on July 1st would prohibit night work by women and children, and thereby Japan would be able to ratify the Convention for prohibition of child labour. He admitted that Japan had not yet ratified the Hours Convention but emphasised that the length of hours imposed on Japan by the Washington Convention was shorter, and other relevant conditions were stricter compared with India. He declared that the working hours, especially in cotton mills, in Japan were not in practice longer than those in India. "Clearly" he added, "Japan cannot ratify the Conventions on the Indian basis". He drew attention to the fact that Japan was not the only country which had not ratified the Hours Convention.—Reuter.

AGAINST JUST DEMANDS OF COUNTRY

WHY MR. NAROTTAM MORARJEE DID NOT GO TO GENEVA

BOMBAY, June 1.

The Associated Press interviewed Mr. Narottam Morarjee to ascertain why he had declined the nomination of the Government of India to attend the 8th session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva.

Mr. Narottam Morarjee stated that all the Indian Chambers, Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon etc. had recommended his name for nomination as the Employers' Delegate to both the 8th and the 9th sessions of the International Labour Conference at Geneva, in May and June. Apart, therefore, from the fact that the 8th session was to deal with comparatively an unimportant subject like the amendment of Emigration Rules, had he accepted the nomination of the Government merely for the 8th session, not only would it have placed all the Indian Chambers in an awkward position, as they had recommended his name for nomination to both, but it would have also cleared the path for the Government for nominating a British shipowner as the Indian delegate. Further there would have been no opportunity for an Indian to be present at the 9th session which was to deal with important maritime questions. Mr. Narottam Morarjee assured the Associated Press that had the Government nominated him for the 9th also, he would have attended both the sessions, the 8th and the 9th with pleasure.

Questioned if it was a fact that he was asked to go as an adviser to Sir Arthur Froom Mr. Narottam Morarjee replied, "Yes. I was approached by the Government to go as an adviser to Sir Arthur Froom."

"Why did you not then accept the position of an adviser?"

NOT IN INDIA'S INTEREST.

Mr. Narottam Morarjee emphatically replied, "Because it would not have helped me in any way in furthering the interests of India, since an adviser can neither speak nor vote without the special authority of the delegate to whom he is appointed as an adviser, on the other hand the acceptance of that office would have placed all the Indian Chambers of Commerce in a humiliating position."

THE PRINCIPLE AT STAKE.

Continuing he said, he did not look at the question as a personal one, but as one involving a great principle, namely, the right of the Indian shipping interests to be represented by an Indian selected by the Indian Chambers. He felt that had he accepted the position of an adviser to a non-Indian, he would have gone directly against the just demand and wishes of the Central Legislature to secure for this country the right to send an Indian representative to represent India's views at such an International Conference.

SIR A. FROOM—THE WRONG MAN.

Moreover, as an adviser to one, who was a partner in the firm of a non-Indian shipping company and who would have approached the question from a non-Indian view point, he would not have been able to further the interests of India which he would have been able to do had he been sent as a deleate of India. This conviction of his, he said, will be borne out by the fact that Sir Arthur Froom who was selected by the Government of India to represent Indian shipping interests was the only Englishman who opposed the very sober and considered recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee on which Commander Headlam was the Chairman and Sir John Biles, a Naval Architect of the Secretary of State, an important English member.—A. P.

NOT TO RESIGN.

CALCUTTA DY. MAYOR'S DECISION.

CORPORATION TO HOLD SPECIAL MEETING.

CALCUTTA, June 1.

"The Deputy Mayor has finally decided not to resign", declared Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the Mayor at a meeting of the Congress Municipal Association at the Mayor's room. The Deputy Mayor was prepared, continued Mr. Sen Gupta, to face an enquiry. Under the circumstances he added, he had no other alternative but to place on the agenda the motion of councillor Mr. N. N. Bannerjee, which, it is understood, the Mayor received some three weeks ago, but which was not included in the agenda in view of the attempt he had been making all these days to come to a settlement.

A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

After this announcement of the Mayor, discussion centred round the motion of Mr. Bannerjee asking for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the conduct of the Deputy Mayor and to report if there was a case for reporting to the Government under section 42 of the Municipal Act relating to the removal of an alderman. It was decided that when Mr. Bannerjee's motion would be formally moved at Wednesday's meeting of the Corporation a Swarajist amendment should be moved for the adjournment of the discussion to a special meeting of the Corporation, to be held on Friday in camera excluding the public and the press.

It was also decided that the Swarajists should vote against Mr. C. C. Biswas' motion censuring Abdul Raschidkhan, the second Deputy Executive Officer, for his alleged participation in a meeting of the Provincial Khilafat Committee of which he is the secretary and at which criticism of the Corporation was made.—Free Press of India.

CORPORATION TO ENQUIRE INTO HIS CONDUCT

CALCUTTA, May 31.

At a meeting of the Congress Municipal Association held to-night it was decided that a special meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta should be held on Friday behind closed doors to enquire into the conduct of the Deputy Mayor, and to discuss if a case would be made out against him for a report to be submitted to Government for consideration and necessary action.

The matter will first come up for discussion before the Corporation at its meeting on Wednesday when the Congress Councillors will ask for a postponement till Friday.—A. P.

MURDER OF POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.

INVESTIGATIONS PROCEEDING.

CALCUTTA, June 1.

The Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, arrived in Calcutta yesterday to conduct investigations into the circumstances connected with the death of Rai Bahadur Bhupendranath Chatterjee, Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, as a result of the assault upon him by convicts at the Alipore Central Jail.

It is understood the authorities have discovered the weapon with which the Rai Bahadur was done to death. The preliminary magisterial enquiry into the outrage has been concluded and it is understood charges will be shortly drawn up against the men convicted in the Dakhineswar Bomb Case.—Free Press.

BENGAL POLITICS.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPEMENTS ANTICIPATED

CALCUTTA, June 1.

As a sequel to the rescission of the Bengal Hindu-Muslim Pact at the Krishnagar Provincial Conference, important developments are expected to take place at the forthcoming meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to be held on the 13th instant. It is said that Mr. Sen Gupta, the Swarajist leader, has issued circulars to the effect that instead of the present Executive Committee he wants to have an Executive which will support him and not fight him. He also wants the Provincial Congress Committee not to express any opinion on the Bengal Pact. It is stated that Mr. Sen Gupta proposes to treat these issues as a question of confidence in his leadership.—Free Press of India.

"MY FULLEST SUPPORT."

PANDIT NEHRU FALLS IN LINE WITH SIR T. SAPRU.

REMEDY FOR COMMUNAL RIOT.

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

In the course of a letter in the "Pioneer" Pandit Motilal Nehru says: "The suggestion of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru that legislation should be undertaken to make it possible to disenfranchise all electorates of local bodies and the provincial and central legislatures in any area where a communal riot declared as such by a competent authority has broken out, has my fullest support. I quite agree with him that such a legislation will prove an effective deterrent to a considerable section of a well-known class of people who trade on communal differences.

AMAZING SUGGESTIONS.

Pandit Motilal Nehru further suggests that certain charges should be introduced in the practice relating to the framing of the periodical honours lists and also in the rules regulating the appointment and promotions in the public services. He says "It should be clearly laid down that no person residing in any area where a riot declared by a competent authority has taken place shall be recommended for honours of any kind and that no person shall for a term be appointed in any department of the public service and that if any such person is already in service he shall not for a similar term of years be allowed any promotion to which he may otherwise be entitled. A useful amendment may also be made in the election rules by providing that any candidate or his agent who excites communal passions and prejudices in the course of his election propaganda shall be guilty of a corrupt practice."

"Make these changes to-day" says Panditji, 'and you will not hear of communal outbursts from to-morrow."—Free Press.

PRESIDENT OF SWARAJ PARTY

MR. S. SRINIVAS IYENGAR TO ACT TEMPORARILY

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

Under emergency powers vested in him, Pandit Motilal Nehru has appointed Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar of Madras to discharge the duties of the President of the Swaraj Party during his absence in the hills.—A. P.

IN THE INTERESTS OF SERVICE

WHY COL. CHAUDHRI WAS SUPERSEDED.

MADRAS, June 1.

The supersession of Col. Chaudhri, I.M.S. in the matter of appointing him to the post of Surgeon-General of Madras was the subject of a question in the House of Commons on May 3rd. The report, which appears in the "Madras Mail" says: Mr. Lansbury asked why in view of the fact that "Health" was a transferred subject, such appointment was not left to be made by the Government of Madras.

Earl Winterton replying quoted Devolution Rules providing that a certain number of Indian Medical Service officers shall be employed by the local Governments on such terms as prescribed by the Governor-General. Among the posts reserved under the rule was that of the Surgeon-General and one of the conditions prescribed by the Secretary of State was that and a few other appointments should be filled by nomination by the Governor-General. The object of prescribing this condition was to safeguard the interests of the Service as whole.—Free Press of India.

DR. TAGORE AT ROME

INTERVIEW WITH MUSSOLINI

LONDON, June 1.

Rome.—Signor Mussolini received Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and conversed with him in English. Dr. Tagore is staying here for a fortnight.—Reuter.

CASE AGAINST EDITORS

DELHI, June 1.

The case against Aziz Hassan Naksabandi, Editor of the "Peshwa" and Mohamed Ashaq, Editor of "Muhaligh" came up for hearing before Mr. Lincoln, District Magistrate. They were called to show cause why they should not be bound over under section 108 Cr. Procedure Code. Messrs. Mohamed Saliq and Mohamed Azmatuliah who appeared for the defence asked for adjournment on the ground that they wanted to move the High Court for the transfer of case to some other district as their clients were prominent workers for peace and as such intended to call several local officials as witnesses. The Magistrate agreed to stay enquiry under section 108 Cr. P. Code, but in his opinion it was essential to bind the defendants over ad interim. He, therefore, ordered that both the accused execute bond with surety for keeping peace in maintaining good behaviour until the conclusion of enquiry.

The case was adjourned to 15th June.

A.P.

FIGHT WITH A TIGER.

HEROISM OF MR. AZEEM TYABJI.

STORY OF MR. SHUMS TYABJI'S FATAL SHIKAR.

The following is a correct and detailed account of the encounter of Mr. Shums Tyabji and Azeem Tyabji and the remarkable fight Mr. Azeem Tyabji had with a tiger in the jungles of Adilabad District in the Nizam's Dominions on the 3rd of May last.

It appears that on the night of the 2nd of May, Mr. Shums Tyabji wounded a tiger from a "machan." The next morning at about 8 a.m. he started with Mr. Shujaud. din and Mr. Azeem and the shikaries and beaters and a herd of buffaloes to trail the wounded tiger and to shoot him that he may not be a danger to the villagers. Mr. Shums and Mr. Shujauddin were to be on the trees to shoot, and Mr. Azeem was to be somewhere between them on another tree as a spectator to take photographs.

LIKE LIGHTNING.

After trailing the wounded tiger for about six miles from the village of Andoli Chandoli where Mr. Shums had wounded him, they came to a large patch of tall grass which they entered, and the shikaris located the tiger about 250 yards away in it, some 60 yards inside from the side skirts of the patch, with his face towards his pursuers. At this stage Mr. Shujauddin's automatic rifle was found to be out of order, and he was compelled to wait to put it right. Messrs. Shums and Azeem pushed on and took a long turn round from the right side to get behind the tiger. They had just got past and were a little behind him, when the beast hearing Mr. Shums rushed out of the grass and charged terrifically with his tail up and curved, and a frightful and continuous roar. He came up like lightning with leaps and bounds, crossed the grass in a slight curve, and no sooner did he reach the open ground than it dashed across straight upon Mr. Shums. The trail had shown that he must have been very badly wounded, high up in the left hind leg, and had bled profuselv, and for several miles it had rested at shorter and shorter intervals, until it had begun to rest at every 100 yards, and every now and again writhed with pain and laid himself down and rolled from side to side as the marks on the ground had shown, and blood had trickled more and more the further he had gone, and he was compelled to drag his wounded leg across with difficulty, but there was no sign of loss of vigour or weakening of his awful charge. He must have come up upon them in 3 or 4 seconds, and Mr. Azeem found himself not destined to take photographs from the top of a tree but on the ground to defend his cousin Shums from the fury of a wounded tiger well known as one of the largest in those jungles and an old culprit who had carried off many a cattle.

Both Mr. Shums and Mr. Azeem stood their ground. Mr. Shums first fired when at a distance of about 30 yards; Mr. Azeem fired next from a distance of about 20-25 yards. There seemed to be no effect on the speed or velocity of the tiger from the injuries of these shots, or of the previous night. Mr. Shums perhaps waited to fire the second shot when the tiger was on his last jump, but he was upon Mr. Shums before the latter could do so. Mr. Azeem fired his second shot when about 7 yards away. One of these shots had broken the tiger's jaw as was subsequently found. But all this frightful injury seems to have had no effect till this time, though it must have ultimately told on the fate of Mr. Azeem. The tiger with a bound seized Mr. Shum's arm in his teeth, bit him, clawed his head, pulled him down, threw him on the back, stood over his chest to finish him and opened a mouth so wide that it seemed to be capable of taking in the whole of Mr. Shum's head and a portion of his chest.

MR. AZEEM TO THE RESCUE.

At this awful moment, Mr. Shums calmly said to himself without grief or fear, in a true sportsman's spirit, "Abhi to mujhe mara"—now the game is up. But Mr. Azeem, who was some 10 feet away on his right and some 3 feet behind, rushed up courageously to save his cousin from this awful death, and having no time to re-load, came up in front of the tiger, and began—beating him on the forehead with the barrels of his gun. He hit the animal with as great a force as he could command, once and then a second time, and despaired to think he had produced no effect whatever on the furious animal, except that after the second blow he had closed his mouth. Mr. Azeem then struck a third, fourth and perhaps a fifth blow, when the tiger left Mr. Shums and ferociously turned upon his rescuer, and jumping upon him attacked his head with his mouth. In this terrible danger, Mr. Azeem "took counsel from the valour of his mind" and dodging the animal, dipped low, protecting his head with his right arm. The animal furiously bit this arm and pulled him down and Mr. Azeem found himself on the ground upon his hands and knees, facing the beast. He had saved Mr. Shum's life, but the moment was most awful for him, as he thought soon the teeth of the tiger would crush his bone. To his surprise the tiger let go his grip, perhaps because of his broken jaw. Instantly with the aid of the front legs of the beast which he held to help him to crawl, Mr. Azeem slipped underneath the stomach of the tiger, passed between the two front legs and then the right front and rear leg, seized the gun of Mr. Shums which lay close to him, and standing up, struck two blows with the barrel on the wounded jaw of the animal,—not knowing that one of these barrels was loaded and ready to be fired.

THE TIGER VANQUISHED.

The shikari with him had thrown down his muzzle loader and climbed up a tree and the beaters were 250 yards away and there was no one to assist Mr. Azeem. But Providence came to his assistance. The tiger bit the barrels of the gun and dented it badly in several places and clawed it, and though he had shown no signs of weakness, perhaps now exhausted with leg broken at the thigh, with the loss of blood the whole night, and now a jaw broken admitted Mr. Azeem the victor, and bounded away. Mr. Azeem helped Mr. Shums to stand up and said, "Thank God we have got off so cheap."

All this had taken less than a minute, and very soon after Mr. Shujauddin having heard the shot and the fate of Mr. Shums, rushed up on the scene, and found Mr. Azeem and Mr. Shums both were quietly standing. Mr. Shums was carried and Mr. Azeem walked a mile to the village and then went by carts 8 miles to Utnoor without a groan. Mr. Shums has unfortunately passed away: We are glad Mr. Azeem is likely to be discharged from the hospital in a few days.

COLOUR BAR BILL.

NEED OF UTMOST PROTEST.

MR. ANDREWS' ADVICE.

AHMEDABAD, June 1.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has issued the following communication to the Associated Press with regard to the statement of the Hon. Mr. Raza Ali:—

"My friend Mr. Syed Raza Ali with whom I have been working all these months on the South African Indian question has rightly pointed out in his statement on the Colour Bar Bill that we have no reason to suspect General Hertzog who is a sincere and honest man. That has been all along my own position and I have never wavered from it. But Mr. Tielman Roos and Mr. Strachan have been equally sincere both in expressing their determination to reduce Indians in Natal to their irreducible minimum as quickly as possible and also in emphasising their dislike of the postponement of the Asiatic Bill itself.

Mr. Tielman Ross is the present Minister of Justice and the leader of the Young Nationalists. Mr. Strachan is the chairman of the Parliamentary Labour party. Both of them made public speeches insisting on immediate passing of the Asiatic Bill on the eve of General Hertzog's decision to postpone it and seek friendly settlement with India. Thus they have only passively accepted that decision and as far as I can see they are under no direct political obligation with regard to what General Hertzog has done. If as seems quite possible the Nationalist and Labour members who follow Mr. Tielman Ross and Mr. Strachan on this Indian question increase their power in the country and the new election gives them an upper hand then the Indian community in South Africa will have no solid guarantee that the Colour Bar Bill would not be applied against them.

Therefore it would appear of the utmost importance to make emphatic protest now so that the South African Government might be left under no misapprehension about our own determination in India to seek for the repeal of Colour Bar Bill if it actualy becomes law. It will not hinder the coming conference, but will materially help it if the Indian Government and the people thus make their position unmistakably clear in this matter before the conference begins.

Lord Birkenhead's unfortunate utterance has only confused the issue by its irresponsible haste and lack of previous consultation. The Indian people are not bound by it in any way whatever.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S OPIUM POLICY.

Mr. Andrews expressed his great satisfaction at the Government of India's declaration of their new opium policy forbidding any export of opium except for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes. He hoped that the internal consumption of opium in India would now be dealt with in a similar drastic manner and that all black spots on the opium map of India such as Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Balasore, Godaveri delta, central Punjab and other places would soon be cleared away.

Mr. Andrews is leaving Ahmedabad probably on Friday for Delhi en route to Kotgarh. At Delhi he will meet Pandit Benarasidas Chaturvedi and discuss with him the East and South African questions. —A.P.

TEA INDUSTRY IN ASSAM.

DINNER IN LONDON

LONDON, May 31.

Mr. Gerald Kingsley presided at the Assam Dinner at the Connaught Rooms to-night at which there was a record attendance of 410. Earl Winterton was the chief guest. He congratulated all connected with the great and flourishing tea industry on what had been done in the last few years. Sir Benjamin Robertson also expressed admiration for the enterprise and abounding hospitality of the Assam planter.

The guests included Sir Charles Bayley, Sir W. H. Clark. Sir Archdale Earle, Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, Sir John Cumming, Sir George Sutherland, and Sir Charles Higham.—Reuter's Special.

EVILS OF SATTA GAMBLING

NAGPUR, June 1.

The evils effects of Satta gambling are manifest in the suicide committed by one Shanker, a compositer in the "Tarun Maharashtra" press of Nagpur. Shanker committed suicide by eating opium. It is understood he has written a letter wherein he warns others not to indulge in Satta gambling which leads to the ruin of the person and family and advises people to take lesson from what has happened to him. Public meetings are being arranged to warn people of the evils of Satta gambling.—Free Press of India.

MANDVI TRAGEDY CASE.

LOST LIVES THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN SAVED.

EVIDENCE OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

The case in which serious allegations were made against the conduct of Mr. W. F. Grant, the captain in charge of s.s. "Vita" of the British India Steam Navigation Company, came up for hearing before Mr. H. P. H. Pastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday noon. Mr. Binning, instructed by Mr. Urban, Solicitor, appeared for the Captain, while Mr. Jehangir B. Patel appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Blunt, Solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of the B. I. S. N. Co.

Ramlal Motiram cashier of Messrs. Dhanpatmal Harnamdas who have their head office in the Punjab and branches at Bombay, Karachi, etc, was the first prosecution witness examined. In reply to the questions of Mr. Patel, witness said that he was bound as a third class passenger for Karachi per s.s. "Vita" which reached Mandvi at 3.30 p.m. on May 4th. He saw the accused on board the ship. The ship anchored half a mile away from the shore. Small "machhwas" were tied to the ship with a rope; and the passengers were disembarking by means of them. The sea was not very rough, and the "machwas" went there after the ship had anchored. There were nearly 18 "machhwas" on one side of the ship. Witness did not know anything about the other side. He saw a mail boat there; but he did not know to whom it belonged. He was standing with B. Byramji, a Parsi gentleman who too was bound for Karachi. While standing there, he saw a "machwa" loaded with about 25 passengers striking the propeller of the ship. It struck twice, and the front portion of the "machwa" broke away. Water began to enter the broken "machwa" when the passengers began to cry for help.

SANK IN FIVE MINUTES.

Eventually the 'machhwa' which was about 10 or 15 feet away from the "Vita" sank in about four or five minutes after it struck the propeller. Witness on seeing the accident asked other 'machhwawallas' to go to the rescue of the passengers; but none of them went there. He, then asked Mr. Byramji to see the Captain of the ship and ask him to send some help to the sinking boat. He did not know whether Mr. Byramjee went there or not. But witness was informed later on that the Captain was standing with his glasses. Mr. Virji Peraji told witness that he had offered a sum of Rs. 1,000 for each life saved; but that the Captain paid no heed to his offer. Some time after the Captain came to the deck and asked the passengers as to how the accident happened. When witness told him the story the Captain said: "Go away. I want the truth."

NO ATTEMPTS AT RESCUE.

The passengers in the 'machhwa" that sank were struggling in the water. At that time two 'machhwas' full of passengers passed by the sinking 'machhwa' and two or three passengers who swam towards them from the sinking vessel were taken in by them. There was no help forthcoming for the others. The two 'machhwas' that went towards Mandvi were also overloaded and it was feared that they would capsize. Some of the passengers of the boat that sank struggled on to a distance of about 200 feet, and they were saved after about 25 minutes. No life boats were lowered from the "Vita". The Chief Officer of the 'Vita' who came to the deck later on, asked the "machhwa" people to help the sinking men. Witness asked some of the crew to lower boats but they said that they could not do so without the orders of the Captain. Witness knew that six lives were lost as a result of the accident.

Proceeding witness said that the statement that the 'machhwa' was 200 yards away from the "Vita" was not true. It was only 10 to 15 feet away.

It was not true to say that the 'machhwas' sank because the sails were not put on. The wind at the time was not strong and the sea was not very rough.

Cross-examined by counsel for the defence witness said he came from the Punjab and it was the first time that he travelled by a steamer. He was a deck passenger. He did not know what a propeller or a helm was. Mr. Byramjee and he were the only persons standing at the place at the time. There were many other passengers board for either for Karachi or Mandvi.

but they had already embarked and they were the only two passengers left. He had seen the part of the "Vita" against which the *Machhwa* struck and that part he understood as the propeller. Two blades of it were seen about six inches above the water when the *machhwa* struck against the propeller he was leaning over the stern. He had asked other *machwawallas* to go to the help of the sinking *machhwa*....Two other *machhwas* were going that side but they could not render any help as they had not opened their sails But they picked up some passengers as they clung to their sides. The *machhwa* sank about 15 feet away from the ship after it recoiled on colliding with the ship. Mr. Binning reserved further cross-examination.

Examined again by Mr. Patel. witness said that the *machhwawallas* whom he requested to go to the rescue of the passengers of the sinking *machhwa* did not show any signs of their willingness or otherwise to go to help.

The next witness was Ibrahim Hussein, a tindal of the boat "Shanker Pada" employed by the B. I. S. N. Coy. to carry to and from Mandvi and the steamer. The passengers were taken to Mandvi coast from the steamer for As. 12 each. Duplicate tickets were issued and witness presented the tickets to the agent of the B. I. S. N. Co. at Mand. He was paid 1 cowrie (a silver coin of Cutch State) and 2 Dhinglas for it. On the 4th of May he plied his boat at Mandvi and carried passengers from the s.s. 'Vita.' As his boat was reserved, he went to the "Vita" later.

Examined further witness said that *machhwas* were fastened on both the sides of the ship with ropes and the *machhwa* that sank was on the leeward side. As four Bania passengers disembarked from the "Vita", and as they were alighting in his boat, he heard cries for help. Witness let his *machhwa* loose at once and ran to the rescue of the sinking passengers of the boat "Nani Khichvi." He thought that the boat must have struck against the propellor of the ship as there were three cuts on one side of it. Hargovinddas Premji was the Agent of the B. I. S. N. Co. at Mandvi.

From the boat that sank only about 8 feet away fromthe "Vita," witness rescued about 24 passengers including women and children while two other boats also picked up a man each. No life-boats were lowered from the ship by the Captain inspite of the passengers' cries and shouts, some of his (witness') crew dived into the sea to rescue some lives. All the 24 persons he saved were struggling in water in different directions. He could not save more persons as the current was so strong as did not allow him to turn back.

Witness thought that more lives could have been saved had the Captain lowered life-boats from the ship. That he could have easily done. Witness did not see the Captain. To say that the boat sank 200 yards away from he "Vita" or that it was capsized because it had sails on was untrue. The sails were not on; and there was no storm at all. On reaching the shore, witness informed the Cutch State Water Police of the incident.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness admitted that there were some policemen of the Cutch State on the S.S. "Vita" and that it was their duty to supervise the disembarking passengers. For plying a boat, a license was not necessary, but four pice per each khandy of load carried by the boat had to be paid to Cutch State on the side of the witness' *machhwas* there were some 17 or 18 more boats. On the otherside "Nani Kichvi" was the only boat. Witness' *machhwa* saved all lives but eight. If the two other *machwas* had started with him all lives could have been saved. Those boats came from Mandvi. At this time the Court rose for lunch.

When the case was resumed after lunch further cross-examined by Mr. Binning witness said that there were three gangways lowered on the side of the ship his boat was waiting. The boats went one after another and as witness' "machhwa" was furthest from the steamer he was able to pull up his rope and go to the rescue of the sinking boat at once witness could swim even against the current but he could not do so against three and a half knots current. He could not say how man of the passengers saved were Hindus; but out of the whole lot saved only one knew swimming. He could not say whether those who were not rescued were carried away by the current or not as he was very busy picking up the passengers from water.

AN EXPERIENCED SEAMAN.

The witness, proceeding, said he had worked on a number of P. & O. steamers, namely the "Salsette," "Arabia," "Malwa," and "Egypt," etc. He had experience of the lowering of life boats because he had on one occasion assisted in lowering them on the s.s. "Arabia" when a passenger had fallen in the water. It was not very difficult to lower ship's boats on the weather side. It would take about five minutes to man a boat and another five minutes to lower it.

There was an enquiry held by the Cutch State into the accident but the witness was not called to give evidence at it. The marks which were found on the sunk and salved boat were not consistent with the theory that the boat after sinking bumped against a rock.

Re-examined by Mr. Patel, the witness said the police constables who boarded the "Vita" were only two in number. They went on board to guard against thefts. All passengers disembarked down the gangway, whether first, second or third class.

Mr. Patel next asked the witness whether, when two objects were dropped in the water one after another, they would keep the same distance between them while drifting down the current

The Magistrate asked what was the relevancy of the question?

IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Mr. Patel said it was a very important qestion because the defence tried to make out that there was a storm and therefore the Captain could not lower the boats lost they should drift down the current. He (Mr. Patel) wanted to show that the distance between the two objects drifting down the current would vary according to the respective weights of the objects. The heavier object would move slower.

Mr. Binning said that was not their defence at all. His defence was that the Captain considered the situation and thought that it was perfectly useless and dangerous to lower any boats. He used his best judgment and could see that no steps could be taken. He was offered a thousand rupees for every life he saved, but the Captain did not even avail himself of that offer because he knew he could not do anything, and Mr. Binning added he would show from the evidence of people that it was perfectly useless to attempt to do anything.

WHAT A PASSENGER SAW.

Viruji Peraj, a cottonwaste, merchant, examined by Mr. Patel, deposed that he was a passenger on board the steamship "Vita' which arrived at Mandvi at 3.30 p.m. on May 4. Witness who was to have landed at Mandvi did not do so as he got nervous when he learnt that one of the "machwas" carrying the passenger to the shore was sinking. Witness personally did not know what the "machwa" collided against, but some persons told him that it did collide. Hearing that a collision had occurred, he looked into the sea and saw some passengers struggling in the water and the wreckage floating about. Witness spoke to some serangs who were loading cargo to render assistance to the people in distress. They said they could do nothing without the orders of the "saheb" meaning the Captain. They however showed him the bridge where the Captain could be found. Witness went up the bridge and informed the accused that a prow had capsized and that its occupants were drowning. He requested him to render them help. The Captain was also requested to turn the steamer round, lower the crew and the life boats to save the men. Witness offered to pay whatever charges they might incur. The Captain then picked up his glasses and told him that he had seen everthing with the aid of the glasses. The witness was told by the Captain that two boats had rushed to the rescue of the "machwa" that was sinking, had saved the lives of all and that it was not necessary for him to turn the vessel. It would be of no use lowering the life boats either. Witness asked him to go down and see for himself the condition of the people struggling in the water, adding it was "zulum" that people should be drowned within sight and so near the ship. Witness again asked the Captain to go down when the latter descended two flights of the stair-case, but not the third, and was about to go away in another direction. Witness then said that he was willing to pay Rs. 1,000 for each life saved and entreated the Captain to help in saving the ship-wrecked passengers. The Captain had some conversation with one or two Parsi gentlemen in English and came down the third flight.

DID NOT SEE LIFE BUOYS.

He (the Captain) pointed out to the witness the two boats going towards Mandvi and said they were the rescue boats. Then he asked the witness whether he knew the "machwa" came to grief, to which the witness replied in the negative. Then he asked some more people and went up. Ramlal, the first witness, said that the boat collided against a portion of the ship at the stern and began to sink. The witness did not see any life buoys on the reserved deck on which he was a passenger. He saw the passenger struggling in the water and immediately when up to the Captain. He did not see the struggling passengers after that. When he saw them they were about ten feet from the ship. He could not tell whether any "machwa" had gone to the assistance of the people in the water. He first spoke to the serangs and when they said they could not do anything without the orders of the Captain, he went up and saw the Captain. When he was talking to the Captain his back was towards the place where the people were struggling.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to Thursday at 11-45 a.m.

MUMTAZ BEGUM'S BABY.

WHO SHALL BE HER GUARDIAN?

MATTER REFERRED TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

AMRITSAR, June 1.

Mr. Mirza Abdur Rab, Senior Sub-Judge has pronounced orders in the suit brought by Mumtaz Begum against her mother Wazir Begum and her step-father Mohamed Ali for a declaration and appointment of her as the guardian of her minor daughter under the Gurdians and Wards Act.

A CLANDESTINE AFFAIR

In the course of his order the judge observed that the minor was in the custody of the defendants with whom she (Mumtaz) resided before her marriage with a local Municipal Commissioner against the traditions of her family. Soon after she discovered that the environments of her parents were unbearable and she left their house leaving the baby under the care of her parents. The marriage which was under the circumstances a clandestine affair, took place on 1st March and Mumtaz left her parents on 23rd March. The present application was made on the 4th May on the same day the court passed an order for the production of the minor.

On the 14th May Wazir Begum filed an application in the Bombay High Court for a declaration and appointment of her as the guardian of her grand daughter. The baby was now said to be in a nursing home at Bombay. The only point for decision at this stage, said the judge was whether the proceedings in the court should be stopped under Section 14. After discussing the law on the subject the court decided to stay the proceedings and report the case to the Governor-General-in-Council through the High Court as contemplated by section 14.—A. P.

The suspension of Mr. Prem Singh Sodhbans' Permanent Unrestricted Certificate authorising him to audit the accounts of Joint Stock Companies in India has been cancelled as per the Punjab Government Gazette, dated 14th May 1926.

At a public meeting held at Poona on 15th May with Mr. H. S. Dhere, Hon. Magstrate presiding, a resolution was unanimously passed expresses its trong disapproval of the Bill introducet by Mr. S. K. Bole in the Bombay Legislative Council, to invalidate Hindu ceremonial emoluments.

TURKISH WOMEN AS MOTOR DRIVERS.

KEMAL'S PRESENT TO REZA SHAH.

TURKEY & MECCA CONGRESS.

The Automobile and Mechanical Institute of Constantinople has applied to Government for permission to admit women students in the Institute for training in motoring and allied mechanical arts. It is expected that very shortly women motor drivers will present a new feature of modern Turkey.

AIR SERVICE ESTABLISHED.

All arrangements are now completed for the establishment of an air mail service between Angora and Constantinople and between Smyrna and Constantinople It will take two hours and a half from Angora to Constantinople. To begin with two services a day have been regarded as sufficient.

KEMAL PASHA'S PRESENTS FOR SHAH PEHLAVI.

Turkish airmen reached Teheran with Kemal Pasha's presents for Reza Shah Pehlavi. They were awarded warm welcome by the Persians.

TURKISH PROTEST AGAINST GREEK PAPERS.

Javad Bey, the Turkish representative in Athens, protested against the Greek paper's insinuations and inciting articles against Turkey. The subject of those articles was the supposed unjust treatment by Turkish Government of Greek prisoners. As a result of Javad Bey's protest the Greek foreign minister gave an interview to the newspaper men in which he requested them to be cautions in their writings because at that time negociations were going on with Turkish representatives and a calm atmosphere was needed for their success.

TURKISH REPRESENTATIVE FOR HEJAZ CONGRESS.

Our Goverument has accepted the invitations to Hejaz Congress. It is known that Adib Sarvat Bey will represent Turkey in the Congress. Yesterday Sarvat Bey came to Constantinople and we took advantage of his presense here to know his view on the question. He made the following statement to our representative:

"While I was at Angora this question was discussed but so far I have not received any official instruction to proceed to Mecca to represent Turkish Government at the Congress. I have come here on private business for three or four days and will go back to Angora; probably my selection will be settled there. The aim of the Congress is to preserve the sanctity and protection of the sacred places and other things connected with this object. So far it is not known whether I shall go alone or some other person will accompany me. As I have said this question will be settled on my return to Angora. There is yet enough time for the Congress. ("Milliet." 10th May).

"SEEKERS OF PETTY GAINS"

RESPONSIVISTS CRITICISED

NAGPUR, June 1.

Another public meeting under the auspices of the Nagar Congress Committee was held yesterday with Mr. Ruikar, pleader in the chair. Messrs. Dhowale, Khare and Abhyanker spoke on the Congress programme. Barrister Abhyanker explained the All India Congress Committee resolution passed at Delhi and said that when voters knew that the Congress was asking for their votes with certain reservations there was no question of deceiving them. He criticised the Responsivists as seekers of petty gains and said that the Congress did not stand for acquiring petty gains while the Responsivists were seeking petty gains. In the end Mr. Abhyanker warned his audience not to vote for the Responsivists who have always been changing.—Free Press of India.

ATTACK ON ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

PAMPHLETEER SENTENCED

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

Judgment has been delivered in the case against Mr. Abdul Hasan Jauhar and Mr. Mahomed Ismail, author and printer respectively, of the pamphlet entitled "A Mysterious Legal Drama in dream and its revelation in the Court Supreme", which was said to contain scurrilous attacks on the administration of justice in these provinces. Their Lordships of the Full Bench delivered separate but concurring judgments convicting both the author and the printer. Mr. Abdul Hasan Jauhar, the author was sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150 towards cost of the Local Government or to serve a further term of 6 weeks in default. Mr. Mahamud Ismail the printer was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 towards the cost of the Local Government. The order of the Court was pronounced by His Lordship Mr. Justice Walsh.—Free Press of India.

Pandit Sureshchandra Dutt Vidyabinode, pleader, Khulna, has been elected a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, London. He has written a book on ancient Hindu Law and Civilisation for which he collected material from ancient Sanskrit literature and scriptures.

Arrangements are being made to give a farewell party on behalf of the public of the Province in honour of the Hon. Mr. S. Sinha, retiring Finance Member, Bihar and Orissa on 28th at Patna.

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MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In every civilized State where freedom prevails the conduct of affairs, as well in the community at large as in the many subordinate institutions which exist within it, is practically in the hands of majorities, and, accordingly, the right to vote, the conditions under which that right can be exercised, the proportional value of each vote, the qualification of the voters and of the representatives for whom they vote, the registration of the voters, the safeguards against an improper exercise of the franchise, the regulations under which elections are held, corrected or set aside, the penalties imposed on those who abuse the system and above all, the nature of the tribunals to whom the decision of all these matters is committed—all these things must or ought to be of vital importance to every thoughtful citizen. (Per Justice Sir Arthur R. Self).

In England, as regards municipal election petitions, the same procedure as that used in parliamentary election petitions is followed *mutatis mutandis* as directed by the Statutes in that behalf—the Municipal Corporations Act 1882 (45 & 46 Vict C50) and the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices Act 1884 (47 & 48 Vict C70)—the only real difference being that the tribunal to whom these petitions are referred for trial is a commissioner appointed by the Election Judges on the *rota* for the year. And the importance of the responsibility reposed in this official is shown by the following provisos in the Statute:—

(i) that he must be a barrister of fifteen years' standing—curiously enough, five years longer than is necessary for the qualification of a Judge of the High Court.

(ii) that he must not hold any office or place of profit under the Crown.

The Judges for the time being on such *rota*, or any two of those Judges, may annually appoint as many barristers, not exceeding five, as they may think necessary, to be commissioners for the trial of municipal election petitions. And they must from time to time assign to be tried by each commissioner the petitions relating to the different elections other than parliamentary petitions which are liable to be questioned by petition, except those in which the question raised by the petition is before trial stated as a special case with a view to its being heard by the High Court. If upon application being made for that purpose, it appears to the High Court that the case raised by the petition can be conveniently stated as a special case, the High Court may direct it to be so stated, and the decision of the case by the High Court shall be final unless the High Court gives special leave to appeal to the Court of Appeal. The case is stated in the Divisional Court. If in pursuance of leave given by the Divisional Court, an appeal is brought to the Court of Appeal, the decision of the Court of Appeal is to be final and conclusive. The application should be made by motion in the Divisional Court or by a summons before a Judge.

Doubtless safeguards such as the above are provided under the English practice and procedure, herein briefly summarised from the Halsbury's Law's of England, Volume 12 (Election) as essential to the impartial administration of justice, as one of the best securities of the rights and liberties of His Majesty's subjects in England and as most conducive to the honour of the Crown. It has been from time to time rightly held that the administration of justice must be kept most pure and free from suspicion and the public who are so deeply interested in the due discharge of the duties incident to the office of the tribunals of any Court including the "Election Court" are entitled to require that those to whom such great interests are submitted should be free from all suspicion of disregarding the sacred obligation of duty or being tempted for any consideration to give their sanction to statements specious in appearance but in fact and reality erroneous and deceptious.

The Indian Practice and procedure under which no such safeguards are provided is an insult to the intelligence of Indians of the present generation at least. As illustrating this it may be pointed out that under the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 (which came into force on 14th September 1888) as modified and supplemented by 21 Acts passed during the past 37 years, the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court at Bombay is the sole tribunal to whom the decision of all matters referred to at the outset of this article is committed.

Under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 proper safegards to ensure the pure administration of justice are provided for Appeal, Reference, Review and Revision to the High Court of Bombay—the highest tribunal for this Presidency in this country and any person considering himself aggrieved by a decree or order passed by a Court of Small Causes or by a decision on a reference from a Court of Small Causes has a means to vindicate and maintain his right and a remedy if he is injured in the exercise or enjoyment of it. But such safeguards and means which are surely the best securities of the rights and liberties of His Majesty's subjects in the City of Bombay are not provided under the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888. Section 33 of this Act provides that election petitions are to be heard and disposed of by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay. The said Chief Judge is liable to err. To err is human. Even Homer sometimes nods. But this section provides that the said Chief Judge's order is conclusive (even though it may be against the whole weight of evidence before him, justice, equity and good conscience). The Chief Judge in the Small Cause Court at Bombay, acting under the powers granted him by this section, is a *persona designata* and is not a Court subordinate to the High Court of Bombay. The High Court has, therefore, no jurisdiction, under Section 115 of the Civil Procedure Code, to interfere with his decision. Navalkar v. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, 25 Bom. L.R. 463. In the result the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court at Bombay is a law unto himself, he lays down a law (good, bad or indifferent) which must hold good—his decision (even though it may be against the whole weight of evidence before him, justice, equity and good conscience) there is none to interfere with.

In the early beginnings of representative government, the exercise of the franchise was of a most elementary character. Surely the citizens of Bombay have during the past 37 years learned more and more to realize the power which they possess. But the best securities of the rights and liberties of His Majesty's subjects in England have been denied to His Majesty's subjects in the City of Bombay all these years by an Act of the Local Government that claims to be progressive!

Can such a state of affairs be tolerated in any civilized State? Doubtless the reply of the seekers after Truth and Justice and Lovers of Fair Play would be an emphatic "No."

In the circumstances it will be admitted on all hands that it is but meet that the English practice must prevail and that immediate steps must needs be taken to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 to give effect thereto.

It is purely by an accident that it should have fallen to the lot of a Sindhi citizen of Bombay hailing from Hyderabad Sind to take the initiative for this reform in the civic affairs of the city which is long overdue. Will the Minister of Local Self-Government and the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay who happen to be a Sindhi, hailing from Hyderabad Sind signalize their tenure of office by ensuring within the compass of the Municipal Act the best securities of the rights and liberties of the citizens of Bombay in the above and other directions?—Yours, etc.

P. D. SHAMDASANI.

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EDITORS OF VERNACULAR PAPERS WARNED

LAHORE, May 31.

It is understood that the District Magistrate of Lahore has summoned the editors of some local vernacular papers and warned them to desist from publishing in their papers writings tending to intensify the tension between Hindus and Mussalmans, leading to communal riots.

The Punjab Government, like some other Provincial Governments, is believed to have received instructions from the Central Government to prosecute persons responsible for publishing such writings, but it has for the present confined itself to sounding a note of warning. If this does not have the desired effect it is feared that Government may be driven to launch proceedings against the offenders. —A. P.

A. NORDEN & CO'S REPORT

New York, April 29.

For many years at about this time we have presented to our friends a remarkable table showing the possibilities of profit attached to the purchase of new crop contracts at the low point during the month of May. The record of the past quarter century shows that:

Purchases of January cotton at the low point in May have, in every year of the 25 shown profits ranging from 53 to 1,555 points.

In only 4 years of the 25 have there been intermediate declines of any consequence before those profits could have been realized.

In 20 of the 25 years the low point was reached during the first half of May.

The price level of January cotton, at the time of writing, is about seven cents below that quoted a year ago; new crop progress in practically the whole of the belt has been considerably retarded by unreasonably cold weather and excessive moisture; the action of spinners both here and abroad in deferring purchases of raw material owing to the general expectation of lower prices has created a considerable volume of buying power, which in the event of the new crop failing to overcome its present handicap, should result in a sharp revival of demand and while, numerically, the supply of cotton in the South is considerable, much of it is so low in grade as to be unsuitable for use by the great majority mills. The policy of endeavouring to buy at the bottom seldom meets with success, and we recommend purchases at present levels.

OUR BERAR LETTER.

GOVERNMENT AND CULTIVATORS.

HINDU-MUSLIM RIOTS SET AT REST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, May 28.

The District Officer of Yeotmal is still relentlessly pursuing the policy of levying 25 per cent. fines on agriculturists who have failed to pay their land revenue assessment before 15th February. Fields of cultivators are being not only attached but even forfeited, though there is every reason to believe that the forfeited fields will be returned to their respective owners on the payment of requisite amount. The Yeotmal District Association has prayed His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces to be allowed to wait upon him, the deputation consisting of representatives of all the five taluks, two of whom are members of the local Council. A reply from His Excellency is being awaited with anxious suspense.

BERAR PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Provincial Conference of Berar seems to have evidently got out of the mind of all workers in Berar. It was to have been held some time during the cold weather; but the time for holding it seems to be not yet. Neither is the Berar Provincial Conference yet astir in the matter of nominating their candidates for the several seats during the ensuing Council elections. Even the Responsive Party has not yet come into the field, and everything seems to have been rolled into complete silence. The lethargy may partly be accounted for by the absence of very acute parties in the province, the only party that leads being the one of the Responsivists headed by Mr. M. S. Aney. Mr. B. M. Deshmukh is not yet reported to have formally joined the Responsive Party, but from all accounts to hand, it is sure that he is not going to stand on the Congress ticket. The Non-Brahmins have not yet developed themselves into a full-fledged party in the province, though it is likely that they will be moved to make individual efforts respecting the several seats. But the scattered forces of the Non-Brahmins have not yet been organised into a composite whole, so as to make a bid for seats that require canvassing over all the 21 taluks of Berar.

SITTING MEMBERS' CHANCES OF RE-ELECTION.

Taking all circumstances together, it may be averred without fear of any contradiction, that the sitting members may again offer themselves for the elections, and the voters will not fail to return most of them. Nominations of candidates not having been yet made, the provincial papers have not yet launched the campaign of either instructing the voters or supporting any candidates.

The Hindu-Moslem disputes have been set at rest by the Government communique issued in respect of the Akola riots. Nowhere else is there any likelihood of the disputes assuming a serious turn. This state of things is reponsible for the lack of any enthusiasm in the matter of starting Hindu organisations and promoting the cause of Sangathan. It is understood that Mr. Aney was written to by the Hindu Sabha authorities at Delhi on the question of setting up candidates on the Hindu Sabha ticket. Mr. Aney, a strong nationalist as he is, is not believed to support communal separatist tendencies.

ALLEGED ILLEGITIMACY OF CHILD.

REVISION PETITION DISMISSED

MADRAS, May 31.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen and the Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the Law Member, constituting a High Court under the Government of India Notification of October 1923 dismissed the revision petition of P. D Fernandez and confirmed the order of the First Class Magistrate, Travancore Railway Lands, awarding maintenance of fifteen rupees to a child, who was alleged to be the illegitimate daughter of the petitioner.

The First Class Magistrate had awarded maintained on the ground of the resemblance between the alleged father and the girl, and the petitioner contended that a decision based on a fanciful resemblance was unjust.—A. P

JUSTICE PARTY'S ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

MADRAS, May 31.

A public meeting was held last evening under the auspices of the All-India Non-Brahmin Congress Committee and the South Indian Liberal Federation to further the electoral campaign of the Justice Party and speeches were made urging the return of the Justice Party candidates at the forthcoming elections.—A. P.

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DESECRATION OF TEMPLES

CULPRITS NOT BROUGHT TO BOOK

CALCUTTA, May 31.

A letter has been received by the Secretary, Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, Calcutta, from the Secretary, Hindu Maha Sabha Office, Delhi, in which it is stated that the Hindu public throughout the country is deeply shocked to read numerous accounts of the desecration of Hindu temples and deities in various places in East Bengal. Nothing, it says, seems to have been done to bring the culprits to account so far by Government excepting a single instance at Feni, where a mischief-maker was caught red-handed and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The letter proceeds:—An account of the Deputation led by the Maharaja Bahadur of Burdwan, appeared in the papers some days ago in which it was stated that the Governor was pleased to give an assurance to the Deputation that the necessary steps would be taken to check these barbarous atrocities. It seems to be the duty of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha to move in the matter and pursue well considered and concerted action, after consultation with the leaders of the Hindu community in various districts of Bengal, to protect Hindu temples from desecration on the one hand, and to look after the economic interests of those Hindus who are suffering loss on account of boycott on the other.—A. P.

BABY WEEK IN BULSAR

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BULSAR, May 30.

The Maharaja of Bansda performed the opening ceremony of the National Baby Week and an exhibition attached to it on the 28th May at the Nathalal Kothari Vidyalaya before a large and representative gathering. The Baby Week and the exhibition were organized by the Bulsar Town Municipality.

At the outset the girls of Sir Jamshedji Parsi School recited a song welcoming the guests. Mr. J. N. Mehta, the Chairman of the Baby Week Committee of the municipality accorded a hearty welcome to the Maharaja and other guests. He said it was the first effort of this Municipality to hold baby week celebrations. He then requested the Maharaja of Bansda to declare the Exhibition and the Baby Week formally open.

Mrs. Suryalaxmi Dharamdas, a member of the Bulsar School Board seconded the proposal requesting the Maharaja to open the exhibition.

MAHARAJA'S SPEECH.

The Maharaja then declared the Baby Week and the exhibition open amidst great cheers. The Maharaja then delivered a short speech on the utility of the Baby Week movement and asked the citizens of Bulsar to take full advantage of the good activity started by their municipality. He hoped that the municipality would continue to hold such gatherings and exhibitions year after year. In the end, the Maharaja thanked the organisers of the movement for giving him an opportunity to express his views.

Mr. Jehangirshal Kolabhai proposed a hearty vote of thanks for the Maharaja.

Mr. Bhagwandas Shroff seconded and it was passed amidst great applause.

TWO ENGINEERS FALL OVERBOARD

CALCUTTA, May 31.

On Sunday, N. T. H. Mollar and C. H. Stooker, second and fourth engineers respectively of the S S "Pondowoso" a Dutch vessel which is lying at the Esplanade mooring, were on the aft-deck when they were seen suddenly to fall overboard. They appeared to have fallen on to a lighter which was separated from the steamer by a small space. Some of the officers on board went on to the lighter and found the second engineer clinging to its rudder. He was rescued and removed to hospital where it was found that he was suffering from a compound fracture of the lower jaw. No trace of Stooker has so far been obtained.—A. P.

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DOCTOR'S REPORT

3rd January, 1925

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'Nothing less than a miracle'

"I need hardly say that his parents are highly delighted with the result, which they describe as nothing less than a miracle.

"From a medical point of view the case has been of considerable interest to me. I am fully satisfied that VIROL was the factor which enabled him as a child not only to turn the corner successfully in a very serious illness, but in subsequent years of development (during which he never ceased to take VIROL), enabled him to build up a healthy body and gave him a reserve of power and energy sufficient to compete successfully in athletics and to win a swimming championship." (*Signed*) ———, M.D.

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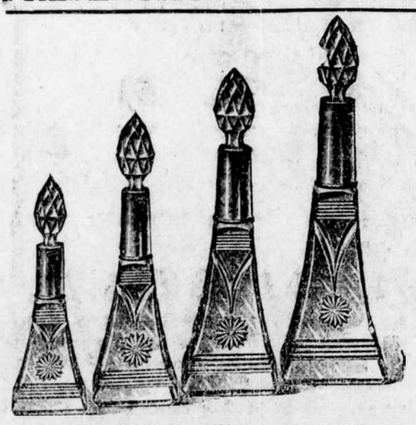

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"MANG GARUDIS OF BOMBAY,"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. S. H. Jhabwala in Friday May 7th issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" in an article under the above title makes the following statement:—

"I have great respect for the Missionaries as well as The Salvation Army but I cannot bear to see that religious conversion should be exercised upon a people whose lot is entirely under the control of the party carrying out that conversion. Even though there may be no allegation as to exercise of force yet the very subordination of condition is in itself a very powerful factor. Certainly the Missionaries are attempting to render yeoman service by trying to redeem the Mangs from vice. I have heard it alleged that per convert a certain amount of money is advanced to the petty official."

Taking the last clause first of this very curious and interesting statemen, the Territorial Commander for Western India challenges Mr. Jhabwala to show one single authenticated case of any official ("petty" or otherwise) having been "paid a certain amount of money" per convert made. The Salvation Army has never practised this method and, I trust, never will.

Mr. Jhabwala "cannot bear to see religious conversion" exercised upon a people entirely under control of the converters. He is referring to work among Criminal Tribes, and one infers from the above, he is referring to Settlements of such Tribes run by The Salvation Army and others. The Mangs, of course, belong to Maharashtra. To which Salvation Army Colony for the Criminal Tribes in Maharashtra does Mr. Jhabwala refer? The Territorial Commander, Commissioner Hoskins, is most anxious to obtain the fullest details of this institution, as strange to say, he has not yet heard of the existence of such a colony in his command. Why does not Mr. Jhabwala help us to fight the devil, instead of writing articles of the character referred to? I don't know who is responsible for the sub-title of the article, but it most certainly is "A Case for Investigation"—Yours etc.,

DAYASAGAR.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Some five months ago the Matunga branch of the Hindu Maha Sabha received an application from the Mang Garudis at Naigaon, who some missionaries were trying to convert back to the Christian fold. Thereupon a committee consisting of Messrs. Jivraj Nensey and Mathure and Dr. Udgaonkar appointed by the Matunga Sabha held meetings at Worli and Naigaon and also privately collected information about the grievances of these Mang Garudis. These grievances are in detail and substance the same as those published by that indefatigable worker, Mr. Jhabwala. The Matunga Branch being subordinate to the Bombay Presidency Sabha, the report that was drafted in consultation with the Joint Secretary of the Presidency Sabha, has been submitted for action to the Presidency Sabha which is going to meet very shortly. Unless and until the Hindu Sabha is prepared to take the responsibility of looking after the Mang Garudis, none can prevent the mischief that is being done to these poor people. Many of the Mang Garudis in Bombay are unemployed. They have no proper clothing, no school, no recreation. When they are removed to the Settlements away from their kith and kin their dependents starve. Even those that are removed do not get sufficient for their bare maintenance there. Many of these Mang Garudis have committed no crime but are forced to give Hazri every week. The Matunga Branch is trying to find out the number of such persons. It is willing to undertake to look after them and the whole scheme is under consideration of the Presidency Sabha.

We are much obliged to Mr. Jhabwala for the courageous way in which he has stated the case of the Mang Garudis.—Yours etc.,

M. B. UDGAONKAR,
(M.B., B.S.)
D. R. MATHURE

APPEAL FOR PUBLIC HELP

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As a result of the agitation on the question of the Mang-Garudis the Criminal Settlement Department, have put forward a plea that the case of two thousand Garudes lying helpless at Naigaon without help and without protection should be actively taken in hand and Government would be prepared to give freedom of transference of any Mang-Marudi from one place to another. I propose that some intensive work of benefit to these victims of injustice should be done and as an initial step I desire to start an industrial school like our old Ashram, for, the little children of these classes. I desire to begin with only 25 children whom I have been able to collect but to whom I can give no protection due to want of funds. May I through your columns appeal to the charitable sentiments of thousands of your readers who may be feeling for a fallen class of our fellow-brethren to contribute any humble donation they might be willing to make for the organisation of an humble school on modest lines. Any contributions will be gratefully received at Shete Building, Poicbawadi, Parel, between the hours of 12 and 3.—Yours etc.,

S. H. JHABVALA.

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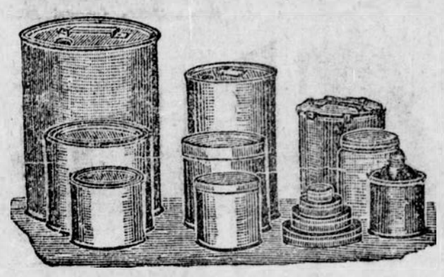

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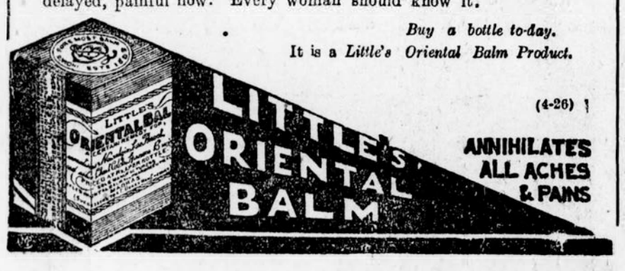

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